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South Wales miners threaten to strike

South Wales miners will strike on January 21 unless the British Steel Corporation shelves its proposals to cut production at Port Talbot and Llanwern. The warning was given yesterday by the Wales TUC, which hopes its action will be followed up throughout Britain. The miners say the "real battle" is now over jobs, not pay.

Bitterness increases over coal imports

From Tim Jones Cardiff

A warning that South Wales miners will strike in 11 days' time unless the British Steel Corporation abandons its attempt to cut down production at Port Talbot and Llanwern was given yesterday by Mr George Wright, general secretary of the Wales TUC.

Announcement of this hard-line reaction to the corporation's proposals came after a meeting of the Wales TUC's general council which was attended by representatives of the major industrial unions.

After the meeting Mr Wright said: "The coal and steel industries in Wales will close on January 21 and we hope the action will be followed up throughout Britain."

During the meeting the miners said the strike would go ahead unless the BSC shelved their cutback proposals, for at least two years while a committee of inquiry investigated the running of the company.

They also demanded that BSC's top management be suspended and replaced by a caretaker management.

Any action taken by the miners would be protectionist as well as fraternal for they claim that any miners' cutbacks in steelmaking in Wales could threaten 21 out of 36 pits and throw more than 14,000 of their members out of work.

For months miners' leaders in South Wales have been forcing the "real battle" would be over jobs rather than pay, and the rank-and-file members are in a militant mood.

The miners have become increasingly bitter over the continued importation of coking coal from the Continent and America and Australia which BSC purchases at between £10 and £14 a ton more cheaply than they can buy it locally. The miners say the foreign coal is heavily subsidised.

CBI's pledge to back steel pay resistance

By Peter Hill Industrial Editor

Britain's employers yesterday pledged their full support for the stand on pay being taken by the British Steel Corporation in its dispute with steel industry unions. The Confederation of British Industry also warned of the serious consequences which would follow the strike, now in its second week.

In a tough and uncompromising statement on the steel strike, Sir John Methven warned that foreign imports would flood into Britain and many thousands of jobs would be lost if the strike continued.

Sir John's statement, the first since the strike began, followed a top-level meeting of representatives of steel-using industries, including the BSC, which is a CBI member.

"I have been warning for many months that we in Britain cannot afford to pay ourselves more than we earn. Our members fully understand that the BSC is running at a loss and that it cannot pay out in wages

Letter, page 15

Other steel strike news, page 2

Letter, page 15

HOME NEWS

Ex-minister surprised over release of sanctions document

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Dr David Owen, who as minister referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions the Bingham report evidence of possible criminal offences by British oil companies, and their directors, in breaking sanctions against Rhodesia, found, our only yesterday that the document annex had been discreetly made public by the Government nearly three weeks ago.

Dr Owen, Foreign Secretary in the last Labour Government, told me last night that he had first learnt of its disclosure in *The Times* through a radio report. He said that he welcomed the fact that it had been published but thought it extraordinary that no minister had given notice to MPs. Several MPs had pressed Sir Michael Havers, QC, at the time Attorney General, at the time of his Commons announcement on December 19 that the DPP had decided to take no further action in the scandal, but he left publication to the Foreign Secretary.

In Whitehall yesterday no explanation was forthcoming of how the document had been slipped to the Commons vote office without further ado.

Dr Owen would make no comment last night on the DPP's decision not to prosecute. He said it was not for politicians to do so. But it must be assumed that Dr Owen would not, without reason, have persuaded the last Cabinet that the matter must go to the DPP; nor, without reason, would he have fought and won the Cabinet battle to recommend that a special parliamentary committee of inquiry be set up into the critical decision making between government—Civil Servants and Ministers—and oil companies in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Cases brought by DPP, page 18

MP asks Mrs Thatcher about telephone tapping

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

"As a nation I feel we have to be very careful that we are not moving towards George Orwell's 1984," Mr Geoffrey Dickens, Conservative MP for Huddersfield, West, wrote yesterday to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister.

He was seeking information about the circumstances in which telephone tapping and the interception of communications is authorized.

Mr Dickens, a company director, said at the House of Commons that he had been approached by a business source whose name he would not disclose, who said that he was concerned that the telephone records of individual in his company and telephones on the company premises were being tapped.

The Burke committee report of 1957, said that telephone tapping was authorized by ministers when it could be shown that serious crime was suspected, Mr Dickens said.

There may be some doubts about how "serious" was interpreted. How strongly does a minister have to suspect a crime is being committed? "It could involve hours and hours of private conversations which have been recorded and they could be conversations of completely insignificant people."

Mr Dickens in his letter to

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, has confirmed that her Government has no intention of reviving any such inquiry, which was blocked last year in the Lords. But Dr Owen last night insisted "the case for an inquiry is strengthened by the decision not to prosecute."

He suggested that the really serious matters in the oil sanctions breaking were to discover why the Wilson Government did not refer the matter to the Attorney General in 1968; and to discover what was the truth of the Heath and 1974 Wilson governments supposedly not being informed of oil company actions when they came into office.

Dr Owen added: "You cannot allow executive law. The Government is supposed to be accountable. When things go wrong we ought not to be afraid to investigate, to learn from our mistakes. People would then gain confidence in our institutions."

When Parliament reassembled next week Labour and Liberal MPs will doubtless continue to press for a debate on the Attorney General's endorsement of the DPP's decision not to prosecute. One new matter to be raised is how it was that the DPP was consulted in mid-investigation by Mr Thomas Bingham, QC, and was party to the decision that the investigation be completed on the assumption that their body of work would form the basis of subsequent police investigations.

The idea there, apparently, was that that would shorten the time needed for prosecution. Yet Sir Michael Havers reported to the House that after yet a further year's work the decision was that the cases would still take four years to bring to trial.

Cases brought by DPP, page 18

Moderates in Labour open their attack

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Labour moderates, battling against the left-dominated national executive committee, launch today their counter-attack, including proposals for a United States type of primary election for MPs.

The Campaign for Labour Victory (CLV), supported by four shadow ministers, Mr Roy Hattersley, Mr William Rodgers, Dr David Owen and Mr Roy Mason, and more than 100 MPs, has circulated to every Labour constituency party and to 3,000 supporters a briefing document on the internal constitutional quarrel developing within the party.

Their aim is to win support among the rank and file and bring pressure to bear on the party's commission of inquiry which is to examine Labour's organisation and structure.

Having lost the argument at the party conference on the automatic reselection of MPs, CLV is demanding that important decisions at constituency level should be open to all party members, including the reselection of sitting members.

In essence, that means wresting control away from the general management committees and giving the power of decision to party members.

The CLV is also campaigning for a reformed national executive committee, the policy-making body and custodian of conference decisions, to make it "more representative of the membership and the whole spectrum of party opinion".

Following lines not dissimilar from those advocated by Mr James Callaghan, leader of the party, the campaign argues that the enlarged national executive should consist of key activists elected region by region as a ballot open to all members of each constituency Labour party.

Pressing home its argument for all-member voting on key issues, the CLV states that it is more democratic, it ensures that important decisions are taken by a wider and more representative group of committed Labour people, and that it gives Labour supporters a positive reason to join the party, thereby encouraging mass membership.

The document argues that election of the party leader should remain in the hands of Labour MPs.

On what Mr Callaghan regards as a crucial issue, the drawing up of the general election manifesto, it states:

"While the NEC remains unrepresentative of party opinion as a whole in its membership and composition, it cannot arrogate to itself alone the right to draw up the election manifesto in defiance of the parliamentary leadership, an act which in any event would prove an electoral disaster."

Anticipating that you will refer me to the Burke report of 1957, perhaps you could go as far as telling me under what circumstances any of the above methods are employed, and by whose authority."

"This item is of great national concern and successive governments... have avoided answering these questions in a straightforward way."

The Home Office, last night referred to various statements made by Home Office ministers on telephone tapping. Serious crime must be suspected and every tapping of a telephone must be authorized by the Home Secretary (for England and Wales) or by a Secretary of State in Scotland or Northern Ireland.

For the police, Customs and Excise and the Post Office, application for warrants must be made by a chief officer of the authority concerned, or by a deputy.

Mr Dickens in his letter to

Two charges on Doherty assault

Suspences were taken out yesterday against two men alleged to have assaulted Mr Tommy Doherty, manager of Queen's Park Rangers, on a London to Stockport train on December 2.

Robert Meenan, of Nicholas Road, Chorlton, and Peter White, of Princes Avenue, Irlam, both Greater Manchester, are to appear in court on February 13.

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Anger over lay-off delay at the Shotton works

By R. W. Shakespeare
Northern Industrial Correspondent

A management decision to delay the lay-off of 1,900 craftsmen at the Shotton steelworks on Teeside, originally planned for yesterday, has been condemned by leaders of the 2,000 striking steel workers as a deliberate attempt to create a dispute.

The craftsmen, whose national pay talks are continuing, will not be laid off until Friday and most of them are continuing to cross the picket lines.

Yesterday the picketing was stepped up and as craftsmen turned up those without the special safety passes issued to men engaged on essential health and safety duties were turned away from the main gates at the Queen's Ferry end of the plant and told to go to another gate two miles away at Sealand.

The result was a huge traffic jam tailing back from the Sealand gate where pickets were again stopping everyone and trying to persuade them not to go in.

Mr John Barker, chairman of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation branch at Shotton, said: "We are very disappointed that everybody else is out on strike, and these people have no direction from their national officials, it is disgusting."

The decision to postpone the lay-off is a delaying tactic by BSC to cause disunity. Feelings are running very high. If the craftsmen had given their full support at the beginning of this week I am sure the strike would be over by now."

500 private jobs saved as union stops picketing

By Clifford Webb

Midland officials of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation were praised by management yesterday for withdrawing pickets from a private steel re-rolling firm threatened with closure.

As a result Ductile Steels, Willenhall, will recall 200 men laid off and cancel plans to send another 300 home.

Mr Norman Dukas, group works director, said: "We have insisted all along that we were not involved in the BSC dispute and now we are very pleased that the union has decided to adopt this commonsense approach by withdrawing the pickets and replacing them with a monitoring committee stationed at our weighbridge."

The monitor will check that incoming steel billets are from the private sector and are not labelled BSC steel as had been alleged.

He condemned the increase in secondary picketing. Companies were now having to lay off vehicles and give notice to their drivers.

Pickets arrived outside the yard of Steel Stockholders (Birmingham) at Wishaw, and according to Mr William Samuel, managing director, the scenes were "ugly in the extreme".

Attempts were made to puncture the tyres of vehicles with nails on boards.

Harassment at stockyard by lorry attacks

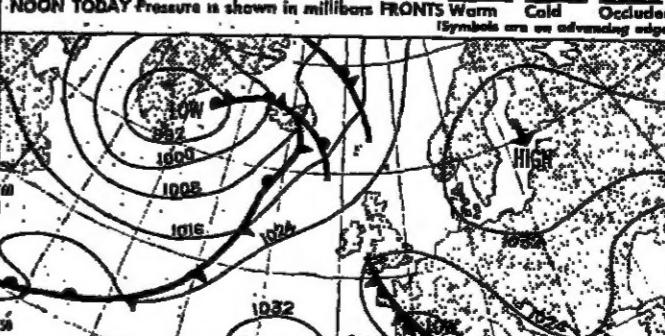
By Tom Brattan, secretary of the Scottish area of the Road Haulage Association, who has about 400 of its 1,050 member firms in Scotland associated with the movement of steel, said in Glasgow yesterday that the scenes outside a Lanarkshire steel stockholders yard yesterday morning were "disgraceful and totally irresponsible".

He condemned the increase in secondary picketing. Companies were now having to lay off vehicles and give notice to their drivers.

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Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millions FRONTs Warm Cold Occluded Synoptic area are advancing west



Today Sun rises: 8.04 am Sun sets: 4.12 pm Moon rises: 11.41 am Moon sets: 12.55 a.m. Last quarter: 11.49 am tomorrow. 11.41 am 12.55 am

Lighting up: 4.42 pm to 7.33 pm. High Water: London Bridge 6.29 am 6.00 pm. 6.15 pm. 6.30 pm. 6.45 pm. 6.55 pm. 7.00 pm. 7.15 pm. 7.30 pm. 7.45 pm. 7.55 pm. 8.00 pm. 8.15 pm. 8.30 pm. 8.45 pm. 8.55 pm. 9.00 pm. 9.15 pm. 9.30 pm. 9.45 pm. 9.55 pm. 10.00 pm. 10.15 pm. 10.30 pm. 10.45 pm. 10.55 pm. 11.00 pm. 11.15 pm. 11.30 pm. 11.45 pm. 11.55 pm. 12.00 am. 12.15 am. 12.30 am. 12.45 am. 12.55 am. 1.00 am. 1.15 am. 1.30 am. 1.45 am. 1.55 am. 2.00 am. 2.15 am. 2.30 am. 2.45 am. 2.55 am. 3.00 am. 3.15 am. 3.30 am. 3.45 am. 3.55 am. 4.00 am. 4.15 am. 4.30 am. 4.45 am. 4.55 am. 5.00 am. 5.15 am. 5.30 am. 5.45 am. 5.55 am. 6.00 am. 6.15 am. 6.30 am. 6.45 am. 6.55 am. 7.00 am. 7.15 am. 7.30 am. 7.45 am. 7.55 am. 8.00 am. 8.15 am. 8.30 am. 8.45 am. 8.55 am. 9.00 am. 9.15 am. 9.30 am. 9.45 am. 9.55 am. 10.00 am. 10.15 am. 10.30 am. 10.45 am. 10.55 am. 11.00 am. 11.15 am. 11.30 am. 11.45 am. 11.55 am. 12.00 pm. 12.15 pm. 12.30 pm. 12.45 pm. 12.55 pm. 1.00 pm. 1.15 pm. 1.30 pm. 1.45 pm. 1.55 pm. 2.00 pm. 2.15 pm. 2.30 pm. 2.45 pm. 2.55 pm. 3.00 pm. 3.15 pm. 3.30 pm. 3.45 pm. 3.55 pm. 4.00 pm. 4.15 pm. 4.30 pm. 4.45 pm. 4.55 pm. 5.00 pm. 5.15 pm. 5.30 pm. 5.45 pm. 5.55 pm. 6.00 pm. 6.15 pm. 6.30 pm. 6.45 pm. 6.55 pm. 7.00 pm. 7.15 pm. 7.30 pm. 7.45 pm. 7.55 pm. 8.00 pm. 8.15 pm. 8.30 pm. 8.45 pm. 8.55 pm. 9.00 pm. 9.15 pm. 9.30 pm. 9.45 pm. 9.55 pm. 10.00 pm. 10.15 pm. 10.30 pm. 10.45 pm. 10.55 pm. 11.00 pm. 11.15 pm. 11.30 pm. 11.45 pm. 11.55 pm. 12.00 am. 12.15 am. 12.30 am. 12.45 am. 12.55 am. 1.00 am. 1.15 am. 1.30 am. 1.45 am. 1.55 am. 2.00 am. 2.15 am. 2.30 am. 2.45 am. 2.55 am. 3.00 am. 3.15 am. 3.30 am. 3.45 am. 3.55 am. 4.00 am. 4.15 am. 4.30 am. 4.45 am. 4.55 am. 5.00 am. 5.15 am. 5.30 am. 5.45 am. 5.55 am. 6.00 am. 6.15 am. 6.30 am. 6.45 am. 6.55 am. 7.00 am. 7.15 am. 7.30 am. 7.45 am. 7.55 am. 8.00 am. 8.15 am. 8.30 am. 8.45 am. 8.55 am. 9.00 am. 9.15 am. 9.30 am. 9.45 am. 9.55 am. 10.00 am. 10.15 am. 10.30 am. 10.45 am. 10.55 am. 11.00 am. 11.15 am. 11.30 am. 11.45 am. 11.55 am. 12.00 pm. 12.15 pm. 12.30 pm. 12.45 pm. 12.55 pm. 1.00 pm. 1.15 pm. 1.30 pm. 1.45 pm. 1.55 pm. 2.00 pm. 2.15 pm. 2.30 pm. 2.45 pm. 2.55 pm. 3.00 pm. 3.15 pm. 3.30 pm. 3.45 pm. 3.55 pm. 4.00 pm. 4.15 pm. 4.30 pm. 4.45 pm. 4.55 pm. 5.00 pm. 5.15 pm. 5.30 pm. 5.45 pm. 5.55 pm. 6.00 pm. 6.15 pm. 6.30 pm. 6.45 pm. 6.55 pm. 7.00 pm. 7.15 pm. 7.30 pm. 7.45 pm. 7.55 pm. 8.00 pm. 8.15 pm. 8.30 pm. 8.45 pm. 8.55 pm. 9.00 pm. 9.15 pm. 9.30 pm. 9.45 pm. 9.55 pm. 10.00 pm. 10.15 pm. 10.30 pm. 10.45 pm. 10.55 pm. 11.00 pm. 11.15 pm. 11.30 pm. 11.45 pm. 11.55 pm. 12.00 am. 12.15 am. 12.30 am. 12.45 am. 12.55 am. 1.00 am. 1.15 am. 1.30 am. 1.45 am. 1.55 am. 2.00 am. 2.15 am. 2.30 am. 2.45 am. 2.55 am. 3.00 am. 3.15 am. 3.30 am. 3.45 am. 3.55 am. 4.00 am. 4.15 am. 4.30 am. 4.45 am. 4.55 am. 5.00 am. 5.15 am. 5.30 am. 5.45 am. 5

HOME NEWS

Revolutionary engineer training proposals seek to match best of foreign competition

By Diana Cedex
Education Correspondent

Revolutionary proposals to bring the education and training of British engineers up to the level of the best of our foreign industrial competitors are put forward in the report of the Finnieston committee of inquiry into the engineering profession, published yesterday.

The committee, which was set up two years ago by the last Labour Government under the chairmanship of Sir Monty Finnieston, recommends the creation of a national engineering authority which would validate all engineering degree courses in universities and polytechnics, accredit post-graduate training programmes in industry, and register all qualified engineers.

Two new degrees are proposed: a three to three-and-a-half-year Bachelor of Engineering (B Eng) leading after a further two years accredited industrial training to the new qualification of Registered Engineer (R Eng) and an intensive five-year Master of Engineering (M Eng) course for high-flyers leading again after two years' carefully structured training in industry, to the qualification of R Eng (Dip).

Both courses would differ markedly from engineering courses now on offer in that theory and practice would be intimately linked, rather than concentrating, as is common at

present, on academic theory and leaving the practice to be picked up in employment, the report says.

The Master of Engineering programme, which the committee suggests should provide for about one quarter of future qualified engineers, would be oriented towards design synthesis and engineering applications.

It would cover more ground in greater depth than most current undergraduate courses and than the proposed B Eng course, seeking for example to instil a high level of understanding in several engineering disciplines whereas the B Eng course would concentrate on a broad discipline.

The committee estimates that these changes could add up to £40m to the current £200m annual cost of engineering education in universities and polytechnics.

The new engineering authority would cost an estimated £10m a year, and proposed bursaries for engineering students a further £10m, bringing the total cost of its recommendations to around £60m.

"This is a price which must be paid to rescue Britain's economy from the doldrums where it now lies, even in these days of financial stringency in the public sector. . . . Real economic decline now stares Britain in the face," the committee says.

In order to attract more young people into engineering, the committee recommends that

Plan shelved for black centre near Front HQ

By a Staff Reporter

Plans to establish a job training centre for young blacks 100 yards away from National Front headquarters at Great Eastern Street, Shoreditch, had been abandoned, a public inquiry was told yesterday.

It also recommends that extra funds for engineering departments in universities and polytechnics should be earmarked so as to ensure sufficient provision for the new courses, adequate staff of the right calibre and experience, and the provision of up-to-date machinery and equipment which, the committee says, are badly neglected.

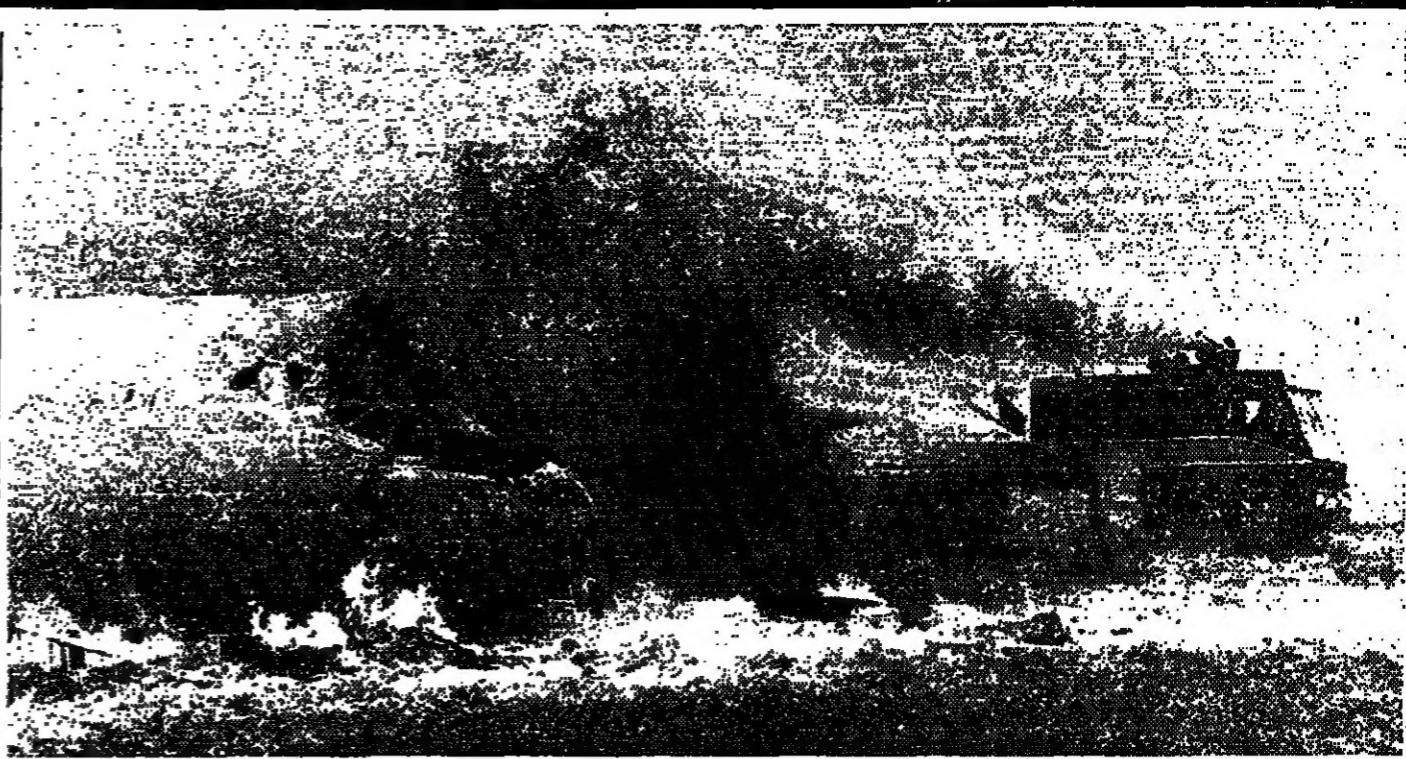
The Department of Education and Science is to invite comments on the Finnieston report from about 50 educational

bodies. Sir Alec Morrison, chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, said that the proposal that university engineering degrees should be validated by an outside body would not cause universities undue difficulties.

However, Mr Laurence Sapper, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said that the union rejected the idea of any need to make big changes in university engineering education, apart from the need to lengthen the degree course.

Engineering Our Future. Report of the Committee of Enquiry into the Engineering Profession. Cmnd 7794 (Stationery Office, £5. Summary of 47 pages available for £2)

Leading article, page 15
Business news, page 17
The inquiry continues today.



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

A Javelin fire tender demonstrating its foam fire-power on a Viscount at Cardiff airport.

Fire chiefs see fast-foam tender in action

From Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
Cardiff

Chief fire officers from many British airports and embassies officials from all over the world were at Cardiff airport yesterday to see how to cope with fires aboard the new generation of large passenger airliners.

Mr Rouse said that as the building was formerly used as a wholesale warehouse, but was used as administrative headquarters with printing facilities he was satisfied a material change in use had occurred for which no planning permission had been obtained.

The inquiry continues today.

extricate them safely if there is a crash in increasingly exercising the minds of international safety authorities.

Opinion among fire officers yesterday was that tenders must arrive at an air crash within 60 seconds if passengers are to stand any chance of being rescued.

It was shown that it takes 120 seconds for a fire fed by kerosene fuel to burn through the exterior of an aircraft fuselage.

After which it will ignite the cabin interior and furnishings, producing clouds of toxic

smoke which will incapacitate passengers trying to escape.

Efforts are being concentrated on containing the aircraft fire by saturating the outside of the fuselage with waves of foam so that the flames take longer to burn through to the interior.

To that end, airports are buying fleets of quick intervention vehicles capable of arriving within 120 seconds and able to contain the blaze until heavier fire-fighting vehicles arrive.

An elderly Viscount airliner was set on fire by airport fire

men yesterday. While the fuselage was engulfed in fierce flames and black smoke, Cardiff airport firemen arrived in the first of a new generation of aviation fire fighting appliances, a Gloucester Saro Javelin crash tender.

A fireman on the roof of the tender directed 10,000 gallons of foam a minute from what looked like an artillery cannon at the fire, which was put out in a matter of seconds. Other firemen using hand hoses, each pumping 100 gallons of foam a minute, dealt with smaller fires.

back-up services so essential to our business, and ensured that we could deliver on time.

"With ECGD backing we've achieved our objective—our car exports this year will approach the £75 million mark, 60% of our production. Throughout this period of rapid growth ECGD and our bankers have worked closely with us, and both have been quick to understand our commercial as well as our financial needs."

Britons 'want doctors who speak English'

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

Most British people would never be persuaded to accept treatment from doctors who could not speak English, Mr Roland Moyle, Labour spokesman on health, said in London last night.

Mr Moyle was commenting on reports that Mr Wolf Wagembauer, senior legal adviser to the European Economic Community, had expressed the opinion that language tests carried out in the United Kingdom were wrong, and illegal.

He told the English Speaking Union that any attempt to force acceptance by judicial decision, statutory act or regulations or decrees would be ill-judged, impracticable, disastrous and damaging to Britain's relations with the EEC.

Just over 300 foreign doctors have come to work in Britain since the free movement of doctors within the community began three years ago.

The General Medical Council requires foreign doctors to take the linguistic part of the professional and linguistic assessment board test, within six months of their registration in Britain.

The test is the successor to the temporary registration assessment board test, which examines both the language overseas.

ability and clinical knowledge of Commonwealth doctors coming to Britain to work.

All but a few EEC doctors it is understood have passed the linguistic part of the test.

Dr Alan Rowe, chairman of the British Medical Association's EEC committee, said yesterday that the language issue as it concerned the medical profession was still causing great difficulty within the EEC. The matter was largely one of the interpretation of directives and regulations.

One regulation concerning the free movement within the community of workers in general said that where the nature of the employment was such that a high knowledge of the language was essential, an employer could impose a test or examination of ability.

Mr David Smith, senior research fellow in the Policy Studies Institute, reported yesterday in a study financed by the Department of Health and Social Security that possibly one-third of doctors had a "significant linguistic handicap".

The report says that one-third of doctors in the Health Service were born outside the United Kingdom, a quarter of them first qualified overseas and one-third of hospital doctors qualified from medical schools overseas.

Wells campaign to prevent city relief road

From Penny Symon
Wells

The Prime Minister will soon receive a petition signed by more than half the electorate of Wells, Somerset, pleading for the cancellation of a road scheme which, they say, will destroy their tiny medieval city.

Their cry of anguish is a last-minute attempt to stop the building of the inner relief road, approval for which was given in 1978 by Mr Peter Shore, then Secretary of State for the Environment, after a public inquiry.

The protesters, who have formed the Save Wells Community Action Group, are hoping that in view of Mrs Thatcher's commitment to cut public expenditure, she will view Somerset County Council's intention to spend £5.25m on the two-and-a-half miles of road as unnecessary.

The road is planned in three stages, and the council says it is intended to protect the historic and attractive city centre from a deluge of traffic, especially heavy lorries.

Work on the first stage of the road is due to begin next year, but in order to start the council must obtain permission from Mr Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to demolish some stone walls, about 150 years old, which are very much part of the character of the city.

The action group wants Mr Heseltine to order a public inquiry into the demolition so that the road scheme could get another public discussion.

"The first phase of the road contains four roundabouts and four underpasses, some of which are liable to flood, in its first mile", Mr Bernard Searle, secretary of the action group, said.

"About 20 houses will have to be demolished, many others will need sound-proofing, the old walls and some beautiful trees will be destroyed, other roads will be closed and it will cut the city in two while giving little or no benefit to its inhabitants. Wells does not want this road. It is an expensive and unnecessary scheme."

The group, which has carried out traffic studies, maintains that the amount of traffic is not as heavy as the council contends.

The council denies that and says that the traffic is bad and will get worse.

Patchy spread of parenthood classes criticized

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Adolescent boys are as interested as girls in learning more about the care of babies and about family difficulties, and are much less likely to be given an opportunity to do so at school, according to a report from the National Children's Bureau.

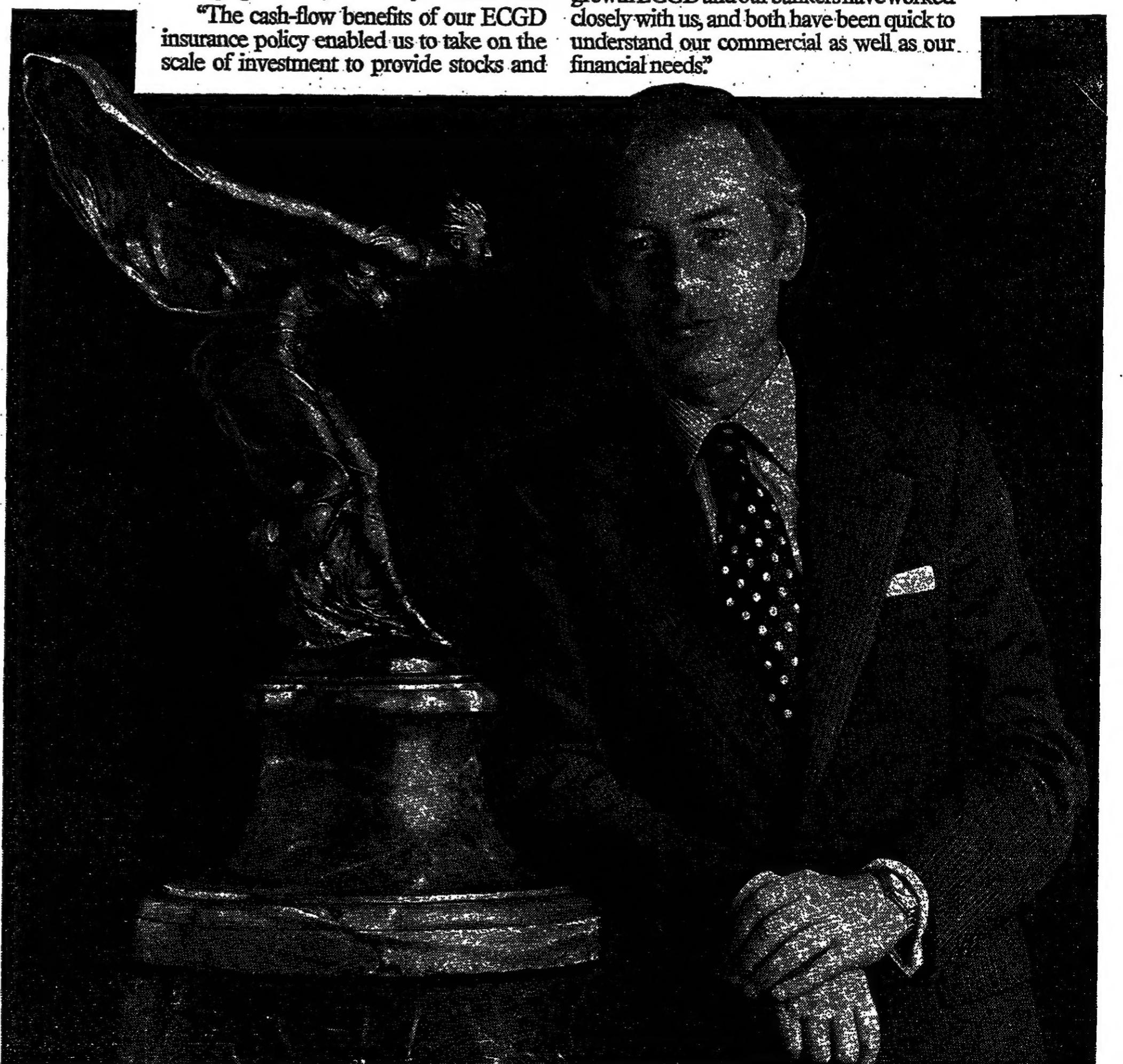
The report, published yesterday, reviews the range and growth of parenthood programmes in Britain. It shows that the courses have grown rapidly in the past 10 years, particularly in the wake of widely publicized child-abuse cases.

Preparation for Parenthood, edited by Gillian Pugh (National Children's Bureau, 8 Wavell Street, London EC1V 7OE, £2.85).

"WHY OUR EXPORT PIPELINE IS FULL OF CARS-NOT PROMISES"

"Eight years ago we decided to reduce our dependence on home market sales by going harder for exports—especially to North America," says David Plastow, Group Managing Director, Rolls-Royce Motors Ltd

"The cash-flow benefits of our ECGD insurance policy enabled us to take on the scale of investment to provide stocks and



ECGD makes from date of contract or despatch of goods. Cover is available for contracts in sterling or other approved currencies for: Continuous sales worldwide of raw and processed materials, consumer goods and production-line engineering goods

Sales to and by overseas subsidiaries of UK firms Sales through UK confirming houses and by UK merchants Single large sales of capital equipment, ships and aircraft Constructional works contracts Services. ECGD also makes available: Guarantees to banks providing export finance, often at favourable rates of interest, including project loans and lines of credit to overseas borrowers Guarantees for performance bonds Guarantees for pre-shipment finance Consortium contingency insurance Cox escalation cover Tender to contract cover Cover for investments overseas For full details call at your local ECGD Office.

THE TIMES THURSDAY JANUARY 10 1980

ECGD
INSURANCE FOR BRITISH EXPORTERS.

HOME NEWS

Coroner at Lord Mountbatten inquest urges politicians to make greater efforts for peace

Dr Desmond Moran, the coroner at the inquests in Sligo, Republic of Ireland, yesterday into the deaths of Lord Mountbatten of Burma and three other members of his boating party last August, urged politicians to make greater efforts to achieve peace in Ireland.

He also called on parents and teachers to ensure that Irish history was taught to young people in a way that would create harmony and not hatred.

Dr Moran was speaking after the jury had returned verdicts that all four victims of the Provisional IRA blast died from injuries inflicted by the unknown explosions.

The inquests were held in Sligo town, 15 miles from the scene of the bombing at Mullaghmore, the fishing village in co Sligo where Lord Mountbatten had spent his summer holidays regularly during the past 35 years.

Evidence about the deaths of Lord Mountbatten, aged 79, his grandson Nicholas Knatchbull, aged 14; the Dowager Lady Brabourne, aged 82, and Paul Maxwell, aged 15, the boat boy, of Enniskillen, co Fermanagh, were given in detail.

The Mountbatten family was represented by Mr Charles Brown, a local solicitor. The survivors of the explosion, Lord and Lady Brabourne, and their son Timothy, Nicholas's twin brother, were not present.

Dr John Harbison, the Irish state pathologist, said Lord Mountbatten died from drown-

ing after he had been concussed by head injuries caused by the explosion. The Dowager Lady Brabourne, he said, died the day after the incident of cardiac arrest caused by the delayed effects of blast injuries to her lungs.

Nicholas Knatchbull died also from drowning, with head and lung injuries contributing to his death. Paul Maxwell died from multiple injuries.

In each case the jury of six accepted instructions from the coroner to return verdicts that Lord Mountbatten and the other victims were "unlawfully killed by an explosion at Mullaghmore".

At the end of the inquests, Dr Moran said: "It is now unfortunately obvious to us all that outrages of this sort are one of the main problems society has to face in the latter half of the twentieth century."

"I would not be so presumptuous as to suggest that any recommendations I would make here at this inquest would deter men who in the recent past have not listened to pleas for peace from Pope John Paul II on his visit to Ireland."

"However, I believe it is necessary to stress again that the great responsibility that parents and teachers of any nation have in the way they interpret history and pass it on to the youth of their country."

"I believe that if history could be taught in such a fashion that it would help to create harmony among people

rather than division and hatred; it would serve this nation and all other nations better."

"It must also be stated that churchmen and politicians have indeed a great responsibility to renew and add to their efforts for peace and harmony on these islands."

"I hope this savage act will unify civilized opinion on both islands to fully reject terrorist activity at all times and to strive for a peaceful settlement, however long it takes."

The coroner also paid tribute to the police, holidaymakers, fishermen and villagers who helped after the explosion.

"Without their clear-headed thinking and prompt action, the death toll would have been higher," he said.

Dr Moran added: "I extend my sympathy to the family and to the British people." He sympathized especially with Timothy Knatchbull, the surviving twin son of Lord and Lady Brabourne.

Sympathy was also expressed at the inquests by the jury. Their foreman, Mr Patrick Monaghan, said: "It is a sad day for Ireland, and for Sligo in particular."

So far one man, Thomas McMahon, of co Monaghan, has been jailed for life for the Mountbatten killing. A second man, Francis McGirr, of co Leitrim, was acquitted in November at Dublin's Special Criminal Court, of the murder. Both men have still to face IRA membership charges.

Cars and TV sets from Japan 'most reliable'

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Japanese cars and television sets have swept the board in reliability surveys published by the Consumers' Association today in *Which?* and *Motoring Which?*

In the car survey, based on reports from more than 20,000 members, all the Japanese makes mentioned finished among the most reliable. The four top places went to Datsun, Honda, Toyota and Mazda.

Austin-Morris, Ford and Vauxhall, gave average reliability, Vauxhall showing "a consistent trend of improvement".

New Rovers and Triumphs had more faults than average. Reliant and Talbot had "a consistently poor reliability record", but the body prize went to the Italian Lancia, whose owners not only had reliability troubles but had species difficulties and high servicing costs.

The average new car had at least two faults in the first year, including the big ones. The most reliable model gave only a tenth of the trouble of the most unreliable.

Despite a marked improvement in the reliability of British and European television sets, Japan brands were still by far the most reliable. Models manufactured by Japanese companies in the United Kingdom seemed to be as reliable as sets made in Japan.

Cancer in the 1980s-2: Prevention versus cure

Smokers resist change of habit

By Annabel Ferriman

the correlation between dietary vitamin A and a non-incidence of cancer. To take the work further, however, requires monitoring a large community in West Africa which cooks with oil rich in vitamin A from the red palm tree.

But lack of funds is not the main obstacle, according to Sir Richard Doll, director of the cancer epidemiology unit at Oxford University.

He thinks the importance of epidemiology is not sufficiently emphasized in medical education, and consequently there is a serious shortage of talented research workers with useful ideas.

Even where clear links have been established between environmental factors and certain cancers, such as smoking and lung cancer, it has proved almost impossible to change people's life styles. A small proportion of professional men have given up smoking in the past five years, but smoking is still increasing among women and working-class men.

Dr John Cairns, director of the ICRF's cell biology laboratories in Mill Hill, points out in his book, *Cancer: Science and Society* (W. H. Freeman and Co, £24.20), that the poorer sections of society seem to have decided (probably quite correctly) that the life of old people who are poor is not very enjoyable and that it is therefore not worth making sacrifices in one's youth in order to gain a few years at the far end.

The cancer charities have been strongly criticized recently in the *British Medical Journal* for putting forward a proposal to ban smoking in public places. Dr Cairns says: "Screening is of any use?"

Grants for replacing lead pipes sought

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Consumers' Association, the publishers of *Which?* magazine, call in this month's issue for special grants to help householders replace lead plumbing which carries drinking water.

They say almost two million homes have more lead in their water supply than permitted under new EEC regulations. The EEC directive recommends a limit of 0.05 mg of lead per litre of water, compared with existing World Health Organisation limits of 0.1 mg per litre.

Lead, which gets into the body from food and air as well as water, can harm the brain and nervous system if safe levels are exceeded.

In about 700,000 homes lead levels in the domestic water supply are so high that the occupants would regularly get almost all their recommended maximum lead intake from an average consumption of drinking water, the magazine says.

Although the use of lead pipes has declined since the 1940s, the magazine suggests the cost of replacing lead plumbing in homes might exceed £2,000m. At present financial assistance is possible only as part of a general grant for home improvements.

It says that people with lead piping should run the tap for a minute or two after a period of time to avoid drinking water that has lain in the pipes for several hours.

BP develops a ship to mop up thick oil spills

By Our Science Editor

A new type of ship is being developed by British Petroleum to help the oil industry to overcome one of the outstanding difficulties in clearing spillages at sea. The vessel would sweep up heavy fuel oils, which, discharged into temperate waters, form a thick black jelly that cannot be recovered by existing surface skimmers and pumps; nor does it break down when sprayed with chemical dispersants.

In fact, heavy fuel oils begin to flow freely only at temperatures near 50°C. They represent about 10 per cent of the total cargo carried in British waters.

The development of a vessel for clearing these spillages is in conjunction with a £5m expansion plan this year of the company's oil spill task force.

The main expenditure is on a new emergency centre at Southampton from which equipment and specialists can be sent to an incident involving a BP operation anywhere in the world, and to third parties asking for help. A nucleus of specialists in clearing spillages and in marine operations will be based permanently at Southampton.

Over the past seven years more than 150 people in the various BP companies have

been trained to cope with emergencies. The task force can quickly assemble a team of ecologists, engineers, mariners, lawyers and other experts.

Mr David Mace, assistant general manager, BP Environmental Control Centre, said that in the past 18 months there had been a number of oil spills that raised doubts about the ability of the industry to respond adequately.

As well as a solution to the problem of heavy fuel oils at low temperatures, further developments were needed in the design and use of booms to trap and recover oil in a single operation. Work on this project is being financed by BP and the British and Norwegian Governments.

Difficulties arise particularly in fast-flowing waters, like the Solent, in which oil slips beneath the boom no matter how deep a skirt hangs below the surface of the water. The physics of the movement of surface oil is such that this form of escape occurs at water flows of more than one knot.

Methods for harnessing the oil have been devised which depend on the use of intricate geometry in the shape of the surrounding boom and in manoeuvring the structure to allow for movements of the slick.

TUC demands employment of more disabled people

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Employers should be compelled to employ a higher proportion of disabled people under a strengthened quota scheme, the Trades Union Congress has told the Manpower Services Commission.

Persuasion alone was not sufficient to gain fair treatment for disabled people in the employment field, as most employers accept, the TUC said.

Present high unemployment rates and the increasing length of unemployment among disabled people made the existing quota scheme as relevant now as when it was introduced. What was needed was a strong commitment to the objective of gaining jobs for disabled people, reflected in a statutory obligation with enforcement powers.

The TUC's comments were in response to a discussion document issued last year by the commission. The document pointed out not only that fewer employers fulfilled their quota, but that it was now impossible for all of them to do so.

The present quota requires all businesses employing more than 19 staff to employ at least 3 per cent registered disabled people. But the drastic decline in the numbers registering—from 936,196 in 1951 to 494,877 in 1978—means that even if all registered disabled people were given jobs immediately, the national rate of quota compliance would rise to only 2.1 per cent.

The TUC pointed out that the commission's own figures suggested that the number of people in the employment field who could register as disabled was nearly three times the number on the registers. It suggested, therefore, that both groups should count towards the quota provided that the un-

registered were handicapped by a specified injury or disease.

The higher numbers thus taken into account would mean setting a higher quota than the present 3 per cent. There should be a new quota of 4 per cent, subject to review in the light of experience of the working of the new scheme.

"The major failure of the scheme has been that it has not been enforced," the TUC said. "By including the unregistered disabled within the quota, it would become possible for all employers to satisfy their quota and the scheme would thus become enforceable."

Disability resettlement officers should identify the quota for each individual post, based on returns from employers, and apply sanctions against employers who did not meet the quota.

Sanctions would include having to notify all vacancies to the local job centre or employment office, and facing prosecution or a levy to a special fund to provide aid and assistance to disabled people.

The TUC also supported the idea of a non-discrimination law for disabled people on a similar basis to the existing discrimination legislation. The law could be a valuable complement to the quota scheme as well as increasing public awareness of the difficulties faced by disabled people in finding and retaining jobs.

The TUC recognized, however, that there would be difficulties in drafting the law and suggested that draft proposals should be produced as a basis for further consultation.

The proposals should be based on a study of the feasibility of anti-discrimination legislation for the disabled, including an examination of the experience of the sex and race laws, it said.

EEC survey of flood damage

Three EEC officials yesterday inspected flood damage which affected thousands of homes in South Wales shortly after Christmas. A request for aid was made by Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales.

The cost of the floods, the most severe for 20 years, is expected to be millions of pounds.

An attempt to stop a multi-million pound petrochemical complex being built at Moss Morran and Bracefoot Bay, near Cowdenhead, Fife, will begin in the Court of Session on January 23.

The Aberdeen and Delaney Bay joint action group is taking legal action against the Secretary of State for Scotland who has granted outline planning for the plant.

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HOME NEWS

Private college aims to raise £3m for political independence

By Ian Bradley

The University College of Buckingham, Britain's only private university, is launching an appeal for £3m. One purpose is to insulate the college against future political interference.

The college was set up in 1976, after the idea of an independent university had been made in a letter to *The Times* drawing attention to the increasing dependence of universities on the state. It has 370 students, of whom about 60 per cent are from overseas. Its initial endowment of £2.4m did not meet the costs of establishing it.

Professor Alan Peacock, who took over from Sir Max Beloff as its principal last week, said: "To fulfil our academic purpose, and to achieve permanent viability, we need to expand to around 550 students."

"We also intend to apply for a royal charter and, before doing so, we must be able to show an adequate endowment. The problem with private institutions is that they can very easily be under-capitalised."

The appeal, which has the blessing of the Prime Minister, includes provision for student accommodation, a central library, and a common room as well as for scholarships and a permanent endowment.

Professor Peacock said that

since the Government was elected the process of recognising the college for academic purposes had been considerably accelerated. The college's graduate students were receiving postgraduate awards from the Department of Education and consideration was being given to making its undergraduates eligible for mandatory awards. Under the previous Government no such recognition was given.

He said: "I would like to see Buckingham become much less of a political issue, but one can never be sure about the future. The more we have in the way of funds, the more we can insulate ourselves from any political interference."

Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour spokesman on education, said yesterday that the whole question of privately financed education was being examined by a Labour Party working party. He said: "I am not surprised that the University College at Buckingham is trying to raise money. It appears to be an institution which exists without any justification, educationally, socially or in the cause of liberty."

"I have always believed that the fear which instigated the university, that of state interference, has been exaggerated to the point of invention."

BBC defies MP's call to scrap Russian series

By Kenneth Cosling

The BBC is to proceed with a 20-part series on the Russian language and people, beginning on BBC 2 on Monday, in spite of an MP's protest yesterday that it was totally misguided in view of Russia's "naked aggression" in Afghanistan.

Mr Neville Trotter, Conservative MP for Tynemouth, called on the BBC to think again and "scrap this totally misguided idea without delay". He said he doubted if much would be heard in the programmes about the Russian custom of invading defenceless countries or about the culture of their secret police.

The BBC responded by pointing out that the language series, similar to ones in French and German, was completely uncontroversial. The programmes were designed "to teach enough basic Russian to enable anyone visiting that country, for the Moscow Olympics, for example, to make themselves understood in shops, hotels and the Metro".

Mr Alassair Milne, managing director, BBC television, said it was a carefully planned educational series whose con-

tent was entirely determined by the BBC which had produced it.

Mr Milne invited Mr Trotter to see the programmes, an invitation that Mr Trotter said he would accept.

When the programmes, which are being repeated twice each week, were launched on Monday, Miss Sheila Innes, head of the BBC's continuing education department, said: "Had we been able to read the future, I doubt if we would have chosen this particular time to launch the series; but audiences are intelligent enough to realize that programmes like this are not made overnight."

Mr Trotter said he did not criticise the BBC for preparing the programmes which was quite a sensible thing to do when people were preparing to visit the Olympics.

"But the Russians have shown, sadly, that they have not reformed as a nation and that they are Barbarians. It is terribly important that we are not lulled again into a sense of false security. The only way to prevent a third world war is to realize the threat they present to us."

Easy to mis-use pension books, court is told

From Our Correspondent

Mrs Olive Taylor, a former post office counter assistant, said at Nottingham Crown Court yesterday that the trial of Stuart Dryden, a sub-postmaster, that it would have been easy for anyone to have used pension books dishonestly.

Mrs Taylor, of Scarsdale Avenue, Colinton, Nottingham, who worked at Mr Dryden's sub-postoffice for four years, said that all old pension books were put in a cardboard box beneath the counter, but she did not see what happened to them after that.

Mr Dryden, aged 53, a magistrate and chairman of Nottingham Forest Football Club, of Loughborough Road, Ruddington, Nottingham, is alleged to have cashed orders from the pension books of four old women, including one who had died.

He has pleaded not guilty to 11 charges of the theft involving £118. He has also denied two charges of obtaining £162 by deception, and two of furnishing false information.

She agreed with Mr Peter Taylor, QC, for the defence, that anyone could have taken the books, and probably no one would ever have noticed.

Mrs Taylor also agreed that anyone could have made an entry in the book, sign it, and take the appropriate amount of cash from the till. She added: "I have never removed any books myself."

The trial continues today.

Cyanide dumped illegally at sea, prosecution says

From Our Correspondent

Wolverhampton

Deadly cyanide was smuggled out of Britain for illegal dumping at sea by two West Midlands companies, a jury at Wolverhampton Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Richard Curtis, for the prosecution, said the poison and other highly toxic and polluting industrial waste went out via Birkenhead. "You are allowed to load only on to ships licensed for waste," he added. "These firms were clearly sending out cyanide and other waste disguised as legitimate and licensed waste."

The companies systematically broke the laws governing the safe disposal of deadly waste, both on land and at sea, he alleged. They did it to get work they would not otherwise have got to enrich themselves and deceive customers who thought they were experts in the safe disposal of industrial waste.

The customers were being cheated because they thought their poisonous waste was being safely dealt with and that paying a healthy price for the service, Mr Curtis added.

Brasway Ltd and Brasway (Waste Disposal) Ltd, of Leabrook Road, Wednesbury, West Midlands, and their employees have all pleaded not guilty to four charges of conspiracy relating to the illegal dumping of toxic waste on land and sea and to the defrauding of customers.

The trial continues.

Official visitor dismissed for TV broadcast on jail riot

By Craig Seton

The Home Office has dismissed Mr Jonathan Pollitzer, an official prison visitor who spoke on television about a riot at Wormwood Scrubs prison last August.

Mr Pollitzer, who had been a visitor to the prison for three years, refused to resign. He has been told that his appointment has been terminated for a breach of the rules which bar official visitors from broadcasting on prison matters without the consent of the prison department.

Fifty-four prisoners and 11 prison officers were injured in the Wormwood Scrubs riot, including a prisoner whom he had been visiting. Later, Mr Pollitzer made a television appearance criticizing the handling of the disturbances.

Mr Pollitzer, a writer, said yesterday that he was unrepentant. "I have done my duty. The Home Office has no public conscience whatever."

WEST EUROPE

French party deserts Eurocommunism and toes Moscow line

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Jan 9

The French variety of Eurocommunism and its expression, the Union of the Left, now seem well and truly defunct after the French Communist Party, alone of all the West European parties, toed the Moscow line on Afghanistan.

In a weekend statement the party's Political Bureau justified Soviet intervention on the basis of the Afghan people's right to demand help from its allies against a rebellion supported by "American imperialism". Within 48 hours M Georges Marchais, the party's General Secretary, arrived in Moscow with a delegation for a visit of several days.

It was like the return of the prodigal son (his last visit was in 1974) after the relative estrangement caused by his policy of cooperation with the Socialist Party and other "progressive forces" in France.

The twenty-second Congress of the French Communist Party in 1976 was marked by official abandonment of Stalinism and the "dictatorship of the proletariat" and adoption of the ideas of the Union of the Left and even a broadly based "union of the French people".

With their eyes on victory at the polls, the French Communists reaffirmed their endorsement of democratic alternation of parties in power—in other words, the possibility of their leaving office if the vote turned against them.

They also accepted the concept of "polycentrism" in the communist world, in all four nations. The French party's approach to Russia and Soviet policy became more critical.

M Marchais refused to go to Moscow for the Soviet party's twenty-fifth congress in 1976. Now he has arrived there ostentatiously at the height of the controversy in France over Afghanistan, which is even beginning to cause unrest among some party intellectuals and rank-and-file members.

The turning point came with the breakdown of the Union of the Left in the autumn of 1977 and the increasing withdrawal of the Communist Party into its ideological ghetto after the victory of the Government majority in the elections of March 1978. The rift widened with its former Socialist allies, who in communist propaganda increasingly assumed the place of the Giscardian "monopoly capitalists" as the "privileged Joe".

Leading article, page 15

As shown in the smiling faces of Mr Mikhail Suslov and of Mr Boris Ponomarev, who met M Marchais at Moscow airport, the Soviet leaders have every reason to be satisfied with the change of heart of the French party. "One cannot say yet whether M Marchais has turned himself into the commercial traveller of Brezhnev," the independent daily, *Le Quotidien*, writes. "But at least he casts himself everywhere in the role of his defender."

M Jean Elieinstein, the communist historian and critic, wrote yesterday in *Le Monde*: "As for ourselves, we want the French Communist Party here and now to define a policy independent of that of Soviet communism."

Thirty party members have signed a petition stating: "We cannot accept that Soviet Russia should behave like a great power, defending its interests in the same way as American imperialism. We have another conception of the role Russia must play in support of peace."

Leading article, page 15



Pistol-packing señoritas. Spain's first women police demonstrate their skills in Valencia.

European MPs pay price of budget rejection

By Roger Berthoud

Members of the European Parliament are having to pay a price for their unprecedented action in throwing out the SECT budget draft on December 13. They have been told this week that a direct result will be that a twelfth of last year's budget can be spent each month until the new budget is agreed.

The allowance is supposed to cover office rent, telephone costs, postage and office equipment and travel within the constituency. It is distinct from the two other main allowances of MEPs: one, of around £13,000 a year, usually paid direct to secretarial or research assistants; and a subsistence allowance of £60 a day, payable when attending the parliament's sittings or committee meetings. These are continuing.

30 held hostage by separatists at Corsica hotel

Ajaccio, Jan 9.—Armed Corsican separatists took about 30 people hostage in a hotel in Ajaccio today. The police said about 40 separatists entered the hotel at 3 am and prevented clients and staff from leaving. Security forces cordoned off the area.

Onlookers applauded when a local resident flew the Corsican flag—a black Moor's head on a white background.

Those holding the hostages are members of the Corsican People's Union, an organization fighting for autonomy.

Most of them were thought to be from Bastia where security forces arrested about 20 people last night in connection with the weekend kidnapping of the three alleged undercover policemen. About 150 gendarmes in five armoured cars moved into the village 25 miles north of Ajaccio, yesterday afternoon but the separatists managed to escape into the mountains with their three hostages—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

An inquiry into the disturbances at Wormwood Scrubs is still being conducted by Mr Keith Gibson, the prison department's south-east regional director. Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is to make a statement to the Commons when it is completed.

Musicians in disharmony at La Scala

From Our Own Correspondent Rome, Jan 9

A scene worthy of Fellini's *Prova d'Orchestra*, which symbolized chaos by showing what happens when members of a symphony orchestra go their independent ways, has just taken place at La Scala.

According to the Christian Democrat faction among the employees of the opera house, the incident occurred during recordings of *Un Ballo in Maschera*.

Claudio Abbado was conducting and he accepted the request for a moment of silence in memory of Signor Pierantonio Martirella, the Sicilian Christian Democrat leader, who was murdered in Palermo on November 28.

According to the Christian Democrats, the minute's silence could not be observed because a member of the orchestra, backed by a small group of rowdy supporters, prevented it by "uncivil means".

OVERSEAS

Bishop Abel Muzorewa joins hands with Mr Mike Mawema left and Mr Gibson Magaroma

minority party leaders who decided to support him in the forthcoming election.

First flight from Lusaka brings in Nkomo men

From Our Own Correspondent

Salisbury, Jan 9

Rhodesia's isolation from its black neighbours formally came to an end today with the landing in Salisbury of the first scheduled Zambia Airways flight from Lusaka. Among the passengers were officials from Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zanu wing of the Patriotic Front who are preparing to return to Rhodesia on Sunday.

Nkomoism is so moribund that when M Marchais went to Rome last Saturday to meet Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Communist Party's strongly worded disapproval of Soviet intervention in the word "Afghanistan" did not even appear in the final communiqué.

As shown by the self-discipline and the courage, there may be almost no limit to the apprehension, suspicion, fear that human beings can overcome," declared Major-General John Learmonth, the officer commanding the monitoring force.

During the next few weeks it is expected that most of southern Rhodesia's transport and communications links with Zambia and Mozambique will have been restored. The speed with which the two countries have moved to restore normal links with Rhodesia is taken as a sign that they are anxious to see the Lancaster House agreement succeed.

Several problems must be resolved before rail links between the two countries can be resumed, notably the Rhodesian rolling stock that has remained in Mozambique since the border was closed in 1976.

It was announced this week that after a recent meeting in Salisbury between Rhodesian and Mozambican officials the two countries had agreed to re-establish transport and communications links as soon as possible.

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OVERSEAS

Anti-Gandhi forces too weak to form an official opposition

By Richard Wigg
Delhi, Jan 9

With Mrs Indira Gandhi now assured of 350 seats in the new Lok Sabha (Lower House) and only a few results still to come, Mr Chiranjit Singh, India's caretaker Prime Minister, today went to President Sanjiva Reddy to lay down his office.

The President, who ordered the mid-term election last August after the collapse of the Janata Government, is expected to receive Mrs Gandhi tomorrow and ask her to form a Government.

Beforehand, the new India Congress Party members will assemble to go through the paces of formalities and elect Mrs Gandhi, to whom they owe entirely their new posts, as leader of the parliamentary party. Her Cabinet is likely to be announced at the weekend.

Such will be her eventual position in the Lok Sabha that she will have 300 votes between herself and her closest opponents. But these are rivals—the Lok Dal of Mr Chiranjit Singh, a firmly anti-communist agrarian party with 40 seats, and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) with 34 seats.

It was Mr Singh above all who refused to allow the Marxist Communists, who claim to be independent of both Peking and Moscow, to contest more seats in northern India, thus restricting them to their bastions of West Bengal and Kerala.

But by capturing 36 out of the 40 seats so far declared in West Bengal, while the Indira Congress has only obtained one,

the Marxist-led Left Front has shown across the country that it alone has built a genuine base capable of withstanding Mrs Gandhi's populist steamroller.

The state of parties with eight constituencies still to declare (postponed elections and new polls in constituencies where irregularities occurred, will complete the 542-seat Lower House):

	January	August
Congress (India)	249	279
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	34	37
Janata Dal	31	283
David Municipal Corporation	16	None
Janata Party allied to Mrs Gandhi	13	36
Communist Party (CP), Revolutionary Socialist	10	7
Forward Bloc	5	5
All India Democratic Alliance	4	4
All-India Kisan Sabha	3	3
Total	542	542



Victory garland of jasmine worn by Mrs Gandhi at her Delhi home yesterday. It was delivered by an admirer.

Unless the Lok Sabha Speaker decides to relax the rules, there will not even be an officially recognised leader of the Opposition, with the ministerial rank advantages which go with the post. Even if the Marxist Communists combined with their Left Front election allies—the Revolutionary Socialist party and the Forward Bloc—plus the pro-Moscow Communists—they would all still be three members short of the needed strength for a recognized opposition.

Mr Jagat Singh, India's last leader of the Opposition and the head of the totally routed Janata party, was so dumbfounded by the extent of Mrs Gandhi's victory that he commented here today: "It's either magic or a miracle".

A Harijan himself, the party he led did not secure a single seat in any one of the constituencies in Uttar Pradesh, the country's most populous state, represented specially for Harijan candidates.

With elections to the Rajya Sabha, or Upper House representing the Indian states, due

in March, Mrs Gandhi has every motive now to seek legislative assembly election in the states.

Her chief "target" is expected to be Communist-run West Bengal. Mr Jyoti Basu, the Chief Minister, has already voted his party, remarking yesterday in Calcutta that the extent of Mrs Gandhi's victory at the polls poses "a danger to democracy".

The dramatic events which

have now been announced, in Iran and Afghanistan, the arrival of the dangerous 1980s (never before had a new decade been so aptly baptised in advance), clearly show that a weak détente, or no détente at all between the great powers, is a source of greater danger to peace.

But even going back to the partial détente of the early 1970s would not be enough. In the larger and more unstable world of the 1980s we need a stronger détente: a stable superpower relation between the grey areas of the Third World, in the dangerous regions where the pains of modernisation are stronger and where old faiths and new ideologies make an explosive mixture; too often, right where the oil is, still the life and blood of the Western economy.

But pleading for détente is not easy while the Russians deploy their tanks at the frontiers with Pakistan and Iran. Even if one is convinced that there is no safe alternative to détente in the atomic age, one cannot wish it into existence. Détentes can only be based upon mutual respect and in order to be respected it is not enough to clamour for détente and to appeal to the other side to be well behaved.

Such appeals are not enough to resolve détente nor are they an adequate answer to the Soviet challenge. One cannot condemn, in the same breath, Russian aggression and the very moderate Western reaction to it (which is what the Italian Communists have done): we

have to be clear about our aims and policies. The final result will depend on how the rest of the world, the adjoining nations and the great powers of the Western alliance will react to the challenge.

After the Prague coup of 1968 almost a decade passed before the dangers of the cold war became obvious to a new

Soviet leadership, which then discovered the values of co-existence, and finally of détente.

Will it take as long and shall we face as many dangers to peace before a renewed united policy of containment by the West again convinces the Soviets that détente is best?

The waiting may be shortened and the risks of war lessened if the West accompanies the firmest defence of its essential interests, which are now under direct Russian threat in the Middle East, to an equally strong renewal of its commitment to the ideology of détente. Both are needed.

The Russian leaders must be shown by facts, not just by words, that aggressive expansionism is no way out of their economic or political difficulties.

During the dangerous 1980s the West will have calmly to pursue parallel policies of containment and détente: we shall not get one without the other. New leaders will soon come to power in Moscow: they must be persuaded that the ultimate aim of the West remains, the defence of its freedom and independence, but also coexistence and global détente, as a bulwark against Stalinism.

The invasion of Afghanistan may be the beginning of a great "Drag nach Süden", of a drive to oil and the warm seas which would also be the first, direct threat, since 1948, to the independence of the West. But it can still turn out to be a pyrrhic victory.

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A World View: Arrigo Levi pleads for a wider détente

Soviet 'march south' casts shadow over 1980s

The "dangerous eighties" could not wait until January 1, 1980, to show their true face: it was, alas, exactly as forecast: quite some time ago, by many political scientists.

They had said that the peace of the world would be seriously threatened in the coming years, by the explosive instability of the Third World, by the serious domestic deficiencies and expanding military might of the Soviet Union, by the dependence of the West upon foreign resources which it could no longer control with its waning imperial powers.

The crises of the Third World, as well as the weaknesses of the West, would inevitably tempt the Soviet empire, beset by its own gigantic economic and political failures, to try to settle accounts through expansionism and the use of the military force it had acquired at such a high cost.

This has always been, in the past, the logic of empires. World peace would then be endangered.

Such dangers could not be prevented by the ever fainter détente of the seventies. Lately it had been reduced to a few imperfect strategic agreements, which did not stop the rise of new weapon systems, continueously threatening the military balance. Détente had already emerged of its soul and its virtue. As such, it could not (for instance) silly the growing Soviet fears of strategic encirclement, as a result of the much boasted new links between the West and China.

The dramatic events which

have now been announced, in Iran and Afghanistan, the arrival of the dangerous 1980s (never before had a new decade been so aptly baptised in advance), clearly show that a weak détente, or no détente at all between the great powers, is a source of greater danger to peace.

It cannot be forgotten that détente came into existence when Moscow recognised not just the dangers of the cold war, but also the power and the firmness of the West. In order to get détente back, we may now have to show that we are ready to face a little cold

war. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has been often compared with Prague 1968. A more correct comparison would be with Prague 1948, when Moscow engineered a communist coup in a foreign country in order to widen the frontiers of her empire and not just to defend the existing frontiers as in 1968.

The 1948 example is also

more instructive if one considers

the defensive reactions it

provoked. Stalin won Czechoslovakia but after all that cost him Italy, France, the whole of western Europe united with America against Stalinism.

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Help wanted for rebel enclave in Kampuchea

From Neil Kelly
Camp Reahou, Kampuchea, Jan 9

About 10,000 anti-Communist Kampucheanas assembled here to hear their leader call today on the United Nations and the Association of South-East Asian Nations to help them build a new life in their own country.

Mr Vong Atchivong, the newly appointed president of the National movement of Kampuchean Liberation, claimed to have more than a million supporters and 60,000 troops.

Mr Atchivong, who was mistakenly believed to have been captured by the Khmer Rouge earlier this week, said he had been appointed after a meeting of representatives from all Kampuchea's 20 provinces.

He said his people needed help from the United Nations and ASEAN to secure land stretching from the Thai border into Kampuchea.

"If we cannot get that help we must try to secure an area ourselves. For us to have the heart to unite and work we must stay on our own soil.

"We hate and are afraid of the genocide committed by the Khmer Rouge's Pol Pot and Vietnam's Heng Samrin but our policy as a government would be to have free elections supervised by the United Nations. Anybody could stand—even Pol Pot and Heng Samrin."

Mr Atchivong said he would welcome a return by Prince Sihanouk to lead the liberation movement, unless he wished to collaborate with the Khmer Rouge.

On December 27 Vietnam claimed that 15 Chinese divisions were already positioned along the border.

Asean visit to Hanoi first since invasion

From Our Correspondent
Kuala Lumpur, Jan 9

Tunku Ahmad Rithauddeen, the Malaysian Foreign Minister, left here today for a three-day official visit to Vietnam, the first by a foreign minister of a member of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), since Hanoi's invasion of Kampuchea a year ago.

Tunku Rithauddeen stopped briefly in Bangkok where he met Dr Upadhyayangkun, the Thai Prime Minister, and discussed the topics that would be discussed with Vietnamese officials.

Tunku Rithauddeen said last week that he would state ASEAN's views on regional peace and security, although the discussions would be mainly on bilateral issues.

About 48 hours before his trip, the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam agreed to consider signing bilateral non-aggression pacts with ASEAN countries. However, ASEAN points out that acceptance of the proposal would mean a tacit acceptance of the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea which it does not recognise.

China accused Vietnam of conducting military exercises and moving more troops and equipment to their common border this month.

Radio Hanoi monitored in Bangkok said the Chinese Army, Navy and Air Force were involved in the exercises.

On December 27 Vietnam claimed that 15 Chinese divisions were already positioned along the border.

Coalition offered as way out of Turkey's crisis

From Our Correspondent
Ankara, Jan 9

Mr Bulent Ecevit, the former prime Minister and leader of the opposition Republican People's Party, today said he was ready to form a coalition with the conservative minority government of Mr Suleyman Demirel.

It was the first time since the country's military leaders warned political parties on Wednesday last week that Mr Ecevit had spoken so openly of cooperating with Mr Demirel.

Mr Demirel said that he would seek to meet his political rival after having concluded his "preparatory work" in connection with the general's letter.

The armed forces' top commanders had asked the parties to unite and stop bickering so that they can resolve the problem of terrorism which has claimed some 2,600 lives over the past two years.

President Assad picks leader of new government

Damascus, Jan 9.—President Hafez al-Assad of Syria today asked Dr Abdul Rauf al-Kasim, governor of Damascus, to form a new government.

Dr Kasim, aged 48, is also a member of the newly-elected regional (Syrian) leadership of the ruling Baath Party. He has not held a ministerial post before. He was appointed after the recent congress of the Party which ended on Saturday.

A change in Government is imminent in Syria after elections to renew the party leadership.—Keuter.

Army seizes drugs

Bogota, Jan 8.—The Colombian Army seized 70 tonnes of marijuana, impounded six lorries and five cars, and arrested 22 people in anti-drug trafficking operations in the north of the country last week.

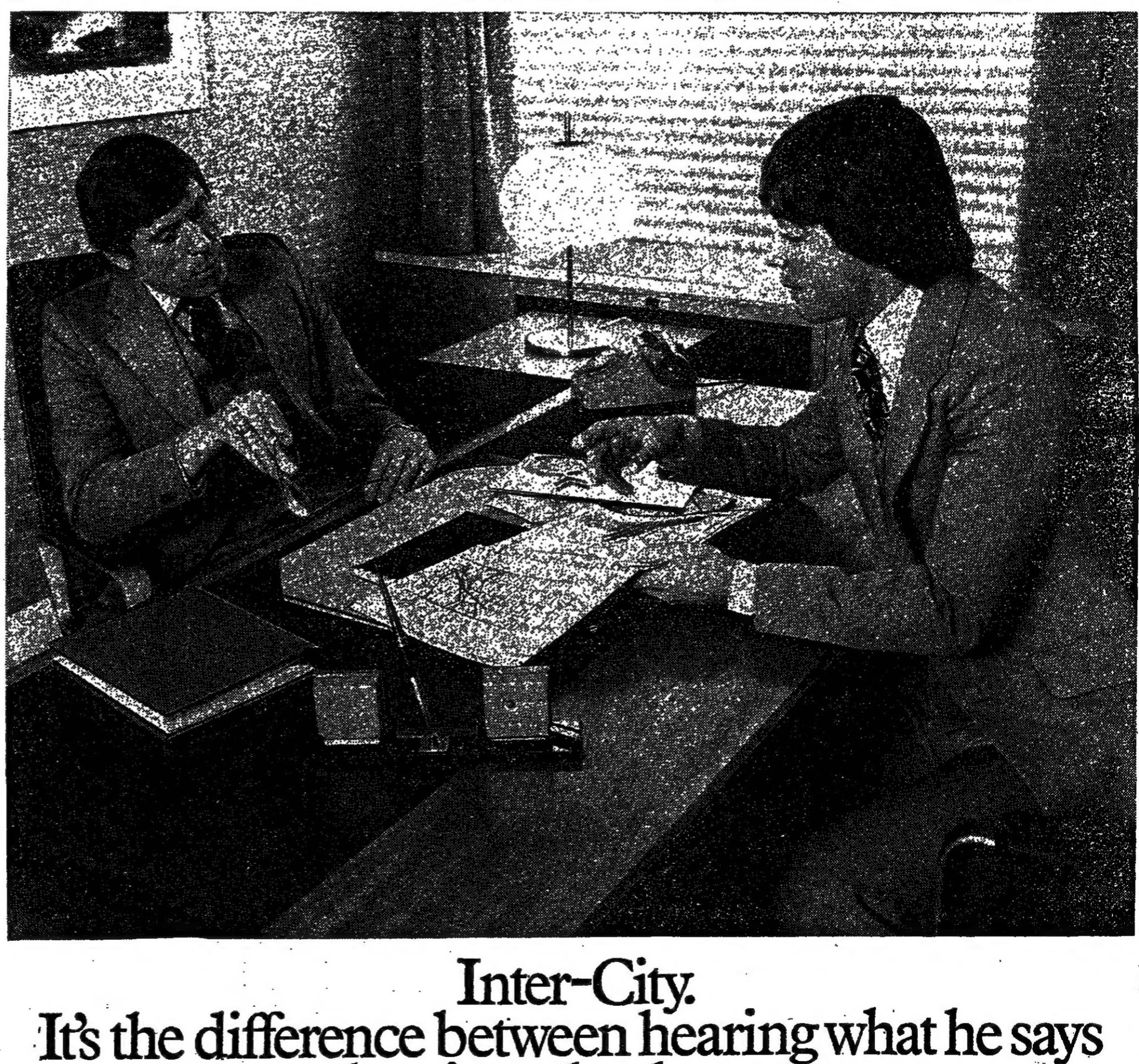
President Marcos says he wants to meet Mr Aquino

Manila, Jan 9.—President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines said today he wished to meet Mr Benigno Aquino, the jailed opposition leader and former senator, but added that this would depend "upon the various circumstances".

"Nothing is clear on this matter yet. We are facing an election. It may be possible that the meeting will take place after the election or even just before," he said in an interview on Government radio.

President Marcos said Mr Aquino, who is on a 16-day Christmas and New Year parole, would probably be allowed to take part in a proposed 32-member council of leaders. The council is part of a proposal by Mr Aquino which provides for a three-year transition leading to presidential or parliamentary elections in 1982.

Mr Aquino, aged 47, has been in jail for more than seven years.—Agence France-Presse.



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NEW BOOKS

Master of Analytics

Perception and Identity:
Essays presented to A. J. Ayer
with his replies to them
Edited by G. F. Macdonald
(Macmillan, £15)

The machinery of public enlightenment does not usually convey a very accurate estimate of the real importance of the intellectual figures it brings to general notice. Thirty years ago C. E. M. Joad would no doubt have done as well as Bertrand Russell in an inquiry as to who was Britain's leading philosopher. When a serious philosopher does catch the attention of the public at large it will have little conception of what is important about him.

Sir Alfred Ayer, recently retired from his chair at Oxford, and presumably the most widely known philosopher since Russell's death, is a less massively misunderstood philosopher than Russell. But this volume of essays for him and about him has almost nothing to say about the nihilistic-looking account of morality and religion in his first book in 1936, whose power to shock persisted until well after the end of the war and a kind of intellectual domestication of its theses about these subjects by more conventionally respectable philosophers.

In fact there was a good deal of kinship between the brisk impetuosity that excited general disapproval and the moral tendency of his more specialized thinking. The first book of this twenty-five-year-old author lived up to the combative promise of its first sentence: "The traditional disputes of philosophers are, for the most part, as unwarranted as they are untruthful". He went on to argue for what seemed a disagreeably humble notion of philosophy as an analysis of language; for the view that proof in logic, mathematics and philosophy was a manner of tracing out the consequences of our conventions of meaning; for a conception of the self as no more than a related sequence of experiences and of the physical world as a system of "permanent possibilities of sensation". Ayer's project was ruthlessly and consistently eliminative.

Over the subsequent 40-odd years some of Ayer's views have been a bit watered down, particularly the more detailed ones on perception and the self. He has done little to follow up the more inflammatory and professionally exciting of his ideas. But he has held on firmly to his main convictions about the proper method of philosophy, and to the rather traditionally British



menu of central philosophical issues to which he, following Locke, has chiefly addressed himself: perception, the nature of science, the self, knowledge of necessary truth.

A distinguished group of 12 essayists, including three professors and three other colleagues from Oxford, debate with him the issues he has been most occupied with, largely treating them in terms of his current thinking and not as items of intellectual history. This has the excellent effect of eliciting nearly 60 pages from Ayer himself in which he replies with admirable vigour and dexterity to much of the criticism brought against him, in a consistently friendly but quite as penetrating fashion in the rest of the book.

The best and deepest of the contributions is that by Ayer's successor, Michael Dummett, which makes very fruitful use of Ayer's fairly recent concern with the topic to explore the relations between our everyday commonsense notion of the material world and the conception of that world supplied by physical science. Dummett discerns a tension between the aim of science to give a strictly objective and impersonal account of the world and the subjectivity of perception and of philosophies of an empiricist kind that stress the authority of perception. The same tension is investigated from another direction in Bernard Williams's inquiry into Ayer's ideas of verification, central to his early rejection of metaphysics.

Anthony Quinton

The lion, the jackal and the book

The Business of Enlightenment
A Publishing History of the
Encyclopédie 1775-1800
By Robert Darnton
(Harvard £13.00)

before that, Diderot, declining to work on the four volumes of *Supplément* to the *Encyclopédie*, told him literally what to do with his project and himself.

In that interview the heroic age of the French Enlightenment came to an end. Socrates rested his case. Let the businessmen take over. How thoroughly and scandalously they did so is told in *The Business of Enlightenment*. "Il ne faut pas chicaner", they assured one another, but they all did, usually behind more than one back and in several directions at once, and in a manner which makes today's Frankfurt Book Fair look like a bit of fun in the fall.

Publishing in pre-Revolutionary France emerges as a kind of hazardous open zoo unconstrained by laws of international copyright or conventions of truthful dealing, but compelled to flourish within a system of official privilege and variable State control; the price of privilege was that the trade should police itself. Professor of History at Princeton, Darnton reveals a menagerie of vicious and conflicting creatures as surely as the Ringmaster in *Pandora's Box*. Contemporaries seemed almost aware of it: in the imagery of the French printing trade, bears pulled the pages, monkeys set the type. That Panckoucke was, for all his ruthlessness, a kind of lion is suggested by his obsessive persistence in an

Encyclopédie méthodique to succeed and supplant Diderot's, and confirmed by the early arrival on the scene of a high-octane jackal and more friendly, though still durable, beasts from across the Jura in Neuchâtel.

The jackal was Jacques Duplain, bookseller and crook of Lyons, and Panckoucke, Duplain and the members of the Société Typographique de Neuilly together comprised a consortium to bring out the first popular quarto edition of Diderot's *Encyclopédie*, the most famous book of the day.

They just made it before the most famous book of the day. They were in thrall to the last years of pre-Revolutionary France, to the history of business malpractice, the terrors of showmanship, the marketing of ideas in a capitalist economy and authoritarian state, the dissemination of reputedly subversive literature, or to the false prospectus, the special offer and the hard sell. It is well written and beautifully set in a handsomely readable type—not, I suppose, the exemplary *philosophie* chosen by Panckoucke and Duplain—but to enjoy it in the full you should read it in conjunction with one of the most moving biographies of the past decade.

Arthur M. Wilson's magnificent *Diderot* (Oxford, £20.25, and more than 900 pages, actually worth it). Otherwise, men were moved to acquire the *Encyclopédie* at all, or why other men pulled every trick in the book to make a lot of money by ensuring that they could.

evidence, but nothing conclusive, to argue either way. The nature, almost the biological nature, of imaginative historical change remains well beyond the scope of archives like these.

To realize such abstractions was not Darnton's aim. *The Business of Enlightenment*, particularly the chapters on "Bookmaking" and "Diffusion", will delight and instruct all readers in the art of business. To the history of business malpractice, the terrors of showmanship, the marketing of ideas in a capitalist economy and authoritarian state, the dissemination of reputedly subversive literature, or to the false prospectus, the special offer and the hard sell. It is well written and beautifully set in a handsomely readable type—not, I suppose, the exemplary *philosophie* chosen by Panckoucke and Duplain—but to enjoy it in the full you should read it in conjunction with one of the most moving biographies of the past decade.

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Michael Ratcliffe

John Hackett

Rough going all the way

Alexander's Generals :
The Italian Campaign 1944-45
By Gregory Blaxland
(William Kimber, £9.50)

Whatever may have answered to Churchill's description of Italy as "the soft under-belly of Europe" it was certainly not the country itself, as a place to fight over. The long hard slog up this mountainous peninsula, across an endless succession of rivers and ridges all running the wrong way, against a stubborn enemy under able command, made of the Italian Campaign in the last two winters of the Second World War one of the hardest.

Like Philip Roth, who knew his way around the 15th Army Group, but written by an 8th Army man who knew his own people best, makes this dramatically clear.

The Allied Army Group, containing men from six conti-

nents and 50 countries, fought under one of the most admired and best-loved British military figures of our century, Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis, or more simply Alex. It was the inexhaustible store of understanding, tact, and diplomacy which was joined in Alex with high professionalism and a personality of great charisma, that brought this multi-racial polyglot array into something like a coherent whole, even when national styles differed.

Alex rode his subordinates

on a loose rein, an unobtrusive but always imminent presence. When the vaulting pride of General Mark Clark, commanding the US 5th Army, led him to disregard his superior's orders and (to the dismay of his own Corps Commanders) turn aside to move on Rome, in the fifth year of war, with United Kingdom manpower scarce, they tended to be cautious about casualties. The Americans had less experience. Mark Clark himself, after a few months (and a wound) in France in 1918 had seen no action since. But they had abundant manpower: their Divisions were either fresh or plentifully replenished. The British sometimes found their methods strange. American planning for a battle often

seemed to consist of little more than the indication of objectives. If the attack failed it was likely to be ordered again, exactly as before, and perhaps even a third time. Divisions like the US 85th and 88th took a hammering which to 8th Army men was almost unbelievable. American Generals with British formations under command or on a flank were sometimes impatient with their caution.

Everywhere, however, it was rough. Old hands said that the Western Desert compared to this had been a picnic. The bitter fighting at Cassino attracted brief attention from a public whose attention was not yet wholly concentrated on North-West Europe. The Grenadiers said that the fight for Monte Cassino, further north in the Apennines, when the ironically self-styled "Day Dodgers" were no longer on the front page, was worse. The record of 46 Div is typical. From the time they opened the offensive on the Gothic Line in August, 1944 until withdrawn

in December they had mauled nine enemy divisions, suffered over 4,000 casualties, taken nearly 3,000 prisoners and in advancing 80 miles had crossed 18 rivers and covered the engineer construction of 70 Bailey bridges.

Anyone who fought in the 8th Army in Italy will find in these pages many old friends at many levels. Others will discover, perhaps to their surprise, that the Italian Campaign of 1944-45 was every bit as rough in its own way as that in another European peninsula a century and a half earlier. No-one can fail to respect the outstanding generalship and high fighting qualities shown by a beaten enemy, going on doing what had to be done, as their last commander Lieut-General von Senger und Etterlin put it in the title of his memoirs, "With Neither Fear Nor Hope". Von Senger's son today commands the Central Region in Nato and his troops include the 1st British Corps from the British Army of the Rhine.

Short stories

The Bloody Chamber and Other Stories
By Angela Carter (Collins, £4.95)
Hearts of Gold
By Clive Sinclair (Alison & Busby, £5.95)
London Magazine Stories 11
Edited by Alan Ross (London Magazine Editions, £4.95)

No apologies for reviewing Angela Carter's stories so long after publication. Had these ten gems been strung together in the novel's circle form they would doubtless have gathered prizes though none so glittering as the book's own contents of the kind that afford prominent seals of approval.

It has been said that Miss Carter has re-worked familiar fairy tales in the light of keen contemporary psychological insight. To have done that would have been a wiry and scholarly exercise of transposition. But she has done far more. She has extended the life and richness of the fable from itself partly through language that is both polludd and sensual, but chiefly through imagination of such art that she can glide from ancients to modern, from darkness to luminosity, from despatch to comedy without any effort of her own. Why? On account of Israel, that's why. In our own country we Jews are also not perfect."

Extremely sexy, wry, likeable, tortured, these stories crackle with talent. If only Mr Sinclair could stop worrying that it was someone else's. As it is, terror drives his energy in too many directions at once. Stop running, Sinclair. Take a breath of air. It won't—though I know you think it might—kill you.

A piece of his characteristically enigmatic "The Creature on My Back" also appears on *London Magazine Stories 11*. It's not Sinclair's best but it's one of the better pieces by lesser known writers in this collection.

I don't know if Alan Ross is being bombarded with stuff from writers either born or working in the developing world, but 17 of these 20 stories have overseas connexions. If this amounts to a definite policy of encouragement, excellent, but the fact remains that the finest stories are by established writers... Francis King's poignant, well-made story of an old cabaret singer's wake, Milan Kundera's rich exposition of the roles men and women devise for each other ("The Hitchhiking Game"), and above all, Nadine Gordimer's cool, painful tale of Hemingway's innocent love between children of mixed races becomes, with maturity, a criminal act in itself, the murderer, by all that's white and right, is acquitted.

Although there are references to Rops and Redon, although she creates the corrupt and sordid world of these symbolist painters, her vision—drawn by pen rather than oil—thick brush—is finer. Instead of draping a noun with voluptuous epithets, she will find one, exquisitely sensuous... "ciliata" to describe the winter stumps of willow "gracile", for the muzzles of fine-bred horses. It barely matters whether one knows the meaning of the words, they are used with lapidary skill. Miss Carter is a slashingly impudent literary critic of others but, by God, she can exceed her own ferocious standards.

Paris: the threat of the mad builder

Paris: a century of change

1878-1978

By Norma Evenson (Yale, £18)

Like Norma Evenson I lived for two years in Paris during the Seventies, and saw the holes getting deeper at Les Halles, and the skyscrapers gazing taller at La Défense, and les riches moving back into the elegant white restorations of the old Marais, and the commutes going *métro boul' metro dodo* (train-work-sleep) at Chatelet and L'Etéde on the new hushed black rubber tyres for an official statistical average of two hours a day, two years a lifetime, and the wire come in plastic bottles at Jacques Borel, and le Self open above the concierge speakers play taped music in the chestnut trees of the Tuilleries. I, too, saw Paris changing. But what I did not see, or even remotely guess, were the historical reasons, the ideological battles, and the municipal dreams, of city planners, architects, slum-clearance officers, transport specialists, Cabinet Ministers, conservation groups, and utopian visionaries, which lay behind these changes. These are what Norma Evenson examines, chronicles and criticises so vividly in this illustrated study of Paris during the last hundred years: a century of transformation which takes us from Baron Haussmann's grand boulevards and Grand Théâtre Garnier's Opera house (1875), to the high-speed *périphérique* and Pompidou's drainpipe palace of People's Centre at the Beaubourg (1976).

Does she approve of what she found? No simple answer to that. Professor Evenson is an "urbanist" from the University of California. She has published monographs on the new capital cities of India and Brazil, and made a particular study of the work of Le Corbusier. Her business is to be objective and diagnostic about cities; not to fall in love with them. In a sense her book is directed to the specialist reader (and hence the price), and it has the cool disinterested, the technical and statistical ease; and some at least of the morbid jargon ("longometric, accretive urban texture"), appropriate to her calling. It is quite tough going, with none of the picturesque, the dramatic and the sensational.

Richard Holmes

In the TLS tomorrow: Joseph Needham on the guns of Khaifang-fu; David Lodge on Mailer and Gary Gilmore; Alec Neval on E. H. Carr's magnum opus. In Times next week Michael Ratcliffe will review History's Carnival, the autobiography of Leonid Plyushch; Robert Mark will review Caroline Moorehead's Fortune's Hostages—Kidnapping in the World Today.

Jacky Gillott



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THE TIMES

SPORT.

Football

Tottenham lose goalkeeper but Ardiles wins them the match

By Tom German
Manchester U 0 Tottenham 1

Ovaldo Ardiles, in the 117th minute, put Tottenham Hotspur in the fourth round of the FA Cup last night.

Spurs battled on determinedly, nevertheless, did their full share of the work and with neither set of defenders prepared to yield, the match went into extra time. Defences kept the upper hand, although Villa hit a post and McQueen, given an unchallenged header, put the ball wide.

The prospects of progress inevit ably appeared healthier for Manchester United on their own territory but the tests Tottenham Hotspur posed for them at Old Trafford in last night's FA Cup third round replay looked no less daunting than on their first encounter. If Manchester needed a bridge of the elbow on that point, they were given it in the fluctuating, beller-skeleter of the opening minutes.

In that bustling initial period, United sounded an alarm around Tottenhams goal as Wilkins, on a deftly measured pass, was on his way across the right flank and only McAllister's hastily outstretched boot turned the ball away for a corner as Jordan sped through the middle to reach the centre. That early jolt, in the 11th minute, did nothing to ruffle Tottenhams feathers. It was they who next showed their teeth

to create an opening which was hurriedly spurned.

Ardiles with a quick roll of the ball under his boots began the move from which Gibson provided Hoddle with a clear line of sight as he scuttled in from the right. The chance evaporated though, as Hoddle's shot passed across the goal and yards wide. Then Gibson just failed to get a foot to another ball channelled into the goal mouth, this time by Ardiles.

As the match began to catch its breath, however, it was the red shirts of United who ran into the more threatening positions without managing to bring Tottenham's goal to the brink of downfall. Thomas had a shot tipped over by Ardiles, who was called out to get down quickly to hold another shot from Wilkins.

The Tottenham goalkeeper was certainly relieved to see McIlroy scoop up a loose ball, the ball having impaled shortly before half time, when Jordan trundled the ball narrowly wide of a post. McIlroy had opened a gap in the Spurs defence as he nipped nimly between two opponents to turn the ball invitingly across goal. Jordan was perhaps unfortunate that it came to him awkwardly on the line as Coppell's shot looked like curling in.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey; J. Nicholl, S. Houston, S. McIlroy, P. Thomas, J. Wilkins, J. Jordan, L. Macari, N. Thomas. TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: M. Allistic, R. Ardiles, B. Gibson, D. Hoddle, G. McIlroy, G. Wilkins, R. Villa. Referee: P. Partridge (Durham).

Last night's results
FA CUP: Portsmouth 1, Middlesbrough 1; Orient 2, Atrichan 1.

Coin that cost Palace ground advantage

Crystal Palace lost the toss of a coin yesterday and must return to Wales to try to settle their FA Cup third round tie with Swansea City. The second replay will be at Ninian Park, Cardiff, on Saturday. Palace and Swans, who drew 2-2 at the Vetch Field last Saturday, agreed to toss for the choice of ground after Tuesday night's 3-3 draw at Selhurst Park. The coin was spun at the Football Association's headquarters in Lancaster Gate.

Palace would have played at Highbury. Palace went into the match without Francis, Nicholas and Sonnen. After the coin was left with Murphy needing an X-ray examination on a shin injury which could turn out to be a broken bone, Burridge being treated for a badly split eye and Hinchliffe a shin trouble.

FA CUP: Third round: St. Albans 1, Farnham 1; Fulham 1, Rockdale 1; Bradford Park Avenue 1, Aintree 1; Cardiff City 1, Crystal Palace 1; Swansea City 3; Harlow Town 1; Leicester 2.

Rugby Union

Selectors keeping an eye on form of Old and Howell

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The England team chosen to play Ireland at Twickenham on Saturday week has been called to participate in national training at Bath Abbey this weekend, together with 15 other players. It may not necessarily follow however that the six reserves still to be announced for the Irish international will come from, as is the case with the XIs, the form of Paul Howell, the British scrum half, will be inspected by the selectors on Saturday, when his club play at Coventry and so too should that of Alan Old, the former international stand-off half, in Sheffield's game at Wakefield.

Howell, who formerly played for Gloucester, has positive if not always consistent qualities which may impress the selectors.

It is, however, like somebody's kick in the ribs and a fast and elusive runner at close quarters.

Old, now 34, reassured his undoubtedly qualities when playing at stand-off half for the North in their splendid victory over the All Blacks at Old Trafford, although his recall to the national party might be seen as a retrograde step, it still appears that England

ought not in present circumstances to exclude him from their planning.

Many shrewd judges hoped to see him name among the England side nominated to play against Ireland. His international future, beyond that game, may depend first on the form shown by John Craven on Sunday week and, secondly, on how soon it takes Alastair Hignell to be restored to fitness at full back.

Hignell, who has had another frustrating foot injury, should be playing again shortly but cannot now be an England candidate again at least until their third international against Wales on Friday 16.

If the selectors then wanted to bring in both their stand-off halves, it is, however, like somebody else to kick the goalies and that would be much in favour of yet another recall for Old.

The latter was Mr Omar Henry, a Western Province spinbowler. Mr Henry, a Coloured, was at the head of the British team last weekend when he was refused entry to a Cape Town restaurant. He said that while he visited such towns for the sake of sport, he was against the British Lions

Burns ban means he misses cup tie

Ken Burns, the Nottingham Forest defender, will miss the League Cup semi-final first-leg tie against Liverpool next Wednesday. He has been banned for two games by an FA disciplinary committee in London after reaching 20 points.

The other man he misses is against West Bromwich Albion at the City ground on Saturday. Bob Cumming, of Grimsby Town, and Tom O'Neill, of Tranmere Rovers, who also received two-match suspensions for totalling 20 points.

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McKee, the Coventry City striker at the centre of a £900,000 transfer to Forest, is likely to be unfit to play on Saturday. He was kicked on a knee in the FA Cup match at Oldham last weekend and received treatment yesterday.

The centre forward has been unable to agree terms with Brian Ferguson, the Forest manager. Martin O'Neill, the Forest midfield player who was to have gone to Coventry as part of the deal, has agreed terms with Coventry. His part of the transfer cannot go through without Ferguson agreeing to move.

Alan Curtis, the Leeds United striker injured in a collision with Peter Shilton, the Forest goalkeeper, last Saturday, went into a Leeds hospital yesterday. A Welsh international, he will have an exploratory operation on his right knee.

Erian Flynn, the Welsh international midfield player who has been out of action since early November with an ankle injury, could be in line for a place against Arsenal at Highbury on Saturday.

Gary Collier, who was signed by Coventry from Bristol City, has taken over from Curtis. Collier has taken over from his partner Gordon Milne, his manager. Collier has played only two first team games at Coventry and is now ranked as third choice centre half behind Holtom and Dyson.

Tennis



Magnificent seven waiting to fight it out at Madison Square Garden (from left to right): John McEnroe, Bjorn Borg, Jimmy Connors, Guillermo Vilas, Roscoe Tanner, Jose Higueras and Harold Solomon.

McEnroe's title under heavy fire

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
New York Jan 9

The tenth Grand Prix Masters tournament, to be played at Madison Square Garden from today until Sunday, will be the last under the sponsorship of the Colgate-Palmolive company. Volvo

WELSH CUP: Birmingham 2, Isthmian 2.

PREMIER LEAGUE: Walsall 2, Boreham Wood 1, Sutton 1.

SECOND DIVISION: Birmingham 2, Isthmian 2.

THIRD DIVISION: Cheltenham 1, Gloucester 1, Hereford 1, Worcester 1.

FOURTH DIVISION: Bognor Regis 1, Cheltenham 1, Gloucester 1, Worcester 1.

FIFTH DIVISION: Bognor Regis 1, Gloucester 1, Worcester 1.

SIXTH DIVISION: Bognor Regis 1, Gloucester 1, Worcester 1.

SEVENTH DIVISION: Bognor Regis 1, Gloucester 1, Worcester 1.

EIGHTH DIVISION: Bognor Regis 1, Gloucester 1, Worcester 1.

NINTH DIVISION: Bognor Regis 1, Gloucester 1, Worcester 1.

TENTH DIVISION: Bognor Regis 1, Gloucester 1, Worcester 1.

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SPORT

Cricket

England have never been more in need of a technical exemplar

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

The mood in the England camp today is inevitably one of disappointment at having lost the Test series to Australia. It is not England's defeat in the second Test match which ranks with its self-managed prospect of winning the European title.

The England captain calls the two teams "pretty evenly balanced" and that is fair enough. Even so, if I had to choose one team other than the Ashes to win the remaining Test in Melbourne, starting on February 1, I would have to be Australia, and the reason for that is the batting. In a way that is rare when England and Australia meet, the Australians are the better bating technicians: the two Chappells, Hughes, Weller, Laird and McCosker all played straighter and more consistently than the English.

A good player when the series started, Hughes is fast becoming a very good one, not least because

of the many hours he has spent recently with Greg Chappell at the other end. Boycott, although he has had a fine tour, impresses his partners more by his application than his method. There may have been a time when England's batting was more in need of a technical exemplar.

Because their bowling has gone back (in both Test matches) St. Hendrick would have been a great help, England are not as good a side as they were our hero a year ago.

It is not, however, the Australian's second innings. Had the England side differed, though, from the one that played, the only chance would probably have been Lever for Dilley. In the event, Lever's shortage of bowling counted against him. In over two months in Australia he has bowled only 87 first-class overs.

Borham, who was twice hit on the foot, was considered at one point yesterday, is suffering from nothing worse than bruising—and disappointment. He hopes to be fit to take his place in the team for England's next match, a one-day international against West Indies in Melbourne on Saturday.

Lillee enjoys the cold tinnie taste of victory

Australians, led by Dennis Lillee, gloated today over their team's defeat of England in the second Test match. Although England cricket authorities said before the tour that the Ashes were not at stake, most supporters here believed Australia's six-wicket win, giving them a 2-0 lead, meant the Ashes belonged to them after a three-year absence.

"Perhaps we should burn a white ball and place the remains in a little urn and present it to the England cricket writers to compare," England's star batsman, Ian Botham, told the *Telegraph* (London). Lillee said, "Wickets, who has clashed several times with England players during the Test, said Australia's task was to complete a whitewash of the series. It's amazing how good a cold tinnie (beer) tastes after beating the Poms," he said.

A lengthy article in *The Age*, the respected Melbourne newspaper, said English cricket had become the odd man out internationally. "It is out of step, out of character and roughly running out of time," said the editor of the *Age* and economic system," the article on the editorial page said.

English cricket was establishment-inspired and class ridden. "Australian crowds, parades, raucous and classless, are derivative of it and frustrated by it. Hence the (beer) cans. In previous

Australia will need help from England

Sydney, Jan 9.—Ian Chappell will have to pass a fitness test before he can play in the United States' one-day match against England on Monday.

Chappell has a strained back but has been included in the 12 named by the Australian selectors.

Australia face a difficult task to find a place in the finals of the competition in Melbourne and Sydney later in the month. For Australia to get through England would have to beat the West Indians twice.

We can win the Test series

against England—0 and draw the series against the West Indians," Greg Chappell, the captain, said. "But I'll have to do a Houdini to get us into the one-day finals," he added.

England's best in the cup series with players from five countries and Australia and the West Indies are candidates for the number two spot.

The West Indians are on four points but have played five games

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Sir George Schuster: memories of making history in more ways than one

Many distinguished old men write their memoirs, but few wait as long to do so as Sir George Schuster who, as a child, was close to a great grandmother born in 1799. Sir George, who is 98 years old, was in his ninetieth year when he set about summing up a very diverse career which embraced service with the allied pro-White Russian force to Murmansk of 1918; arduous years as finance minister in the Sudan and India; and a leading role in torpedoing a plan to create a new white dominion in East Africa.

The resulting autobiography is a sometimes dry but candid document which succeeds better than many more polished accounts in evoking the personal dilemmas and national crises of the 1920s and 1930s.

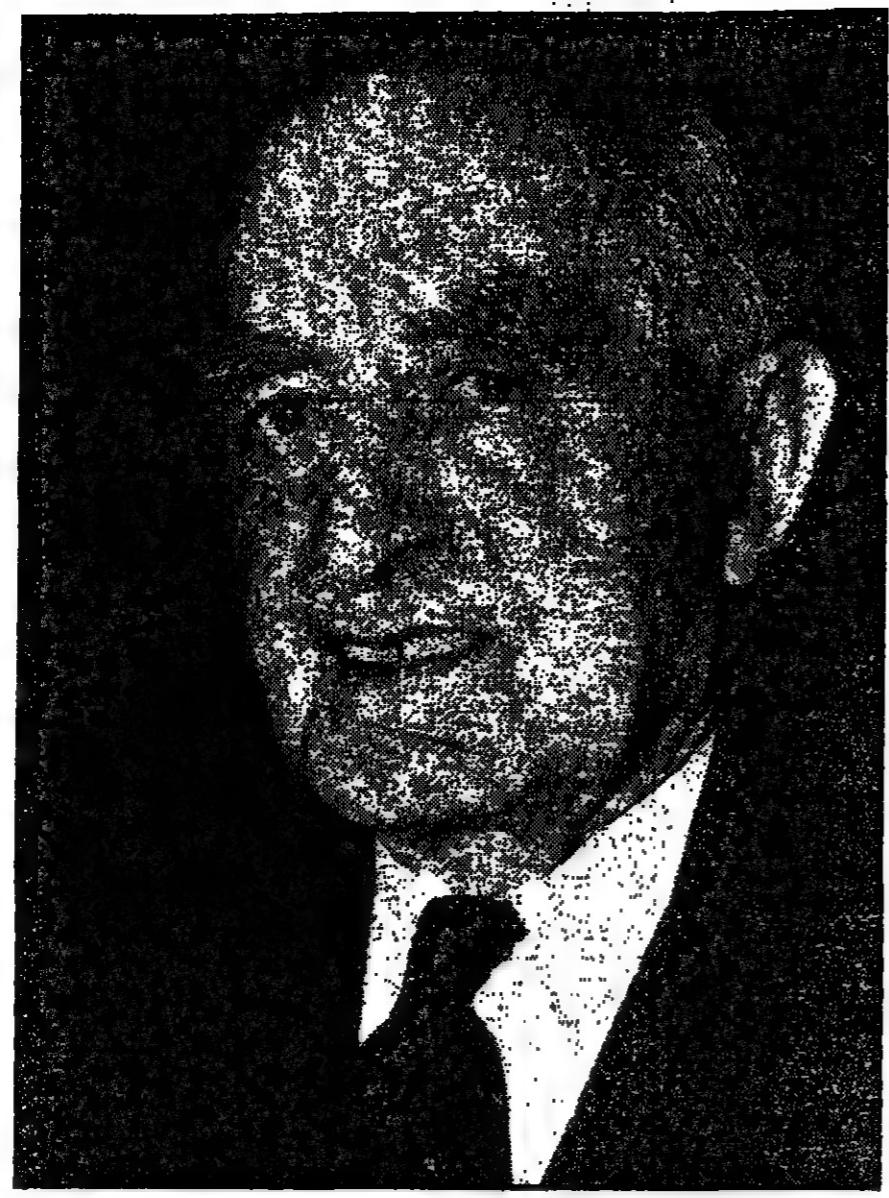
Perhaps the secret of Sir George's longevity lies in his contact with the young. Looking back, he regards his work in building up the United World College at St. David's Castle in South Wales as the most rewarding experience of all. What pleases him most is the attitude of the students themselves, who are at the sixth form stage and come from more than 60 countries.

"I feel there is a spirit there which gives one hope for the human race," he said at Nether Werton House, the seventeenth-century manor he has owned near Banbury since 1919. He gave as an example the request of the students, who come from a wide range of religious faiths and political ideologies, to have a joint religious service twice a year.

Sir George became chairman of the college's governing body in 1964—when he was already over 80—some two years after it had opened as the world's first international sixth form college. The financial position was precarious. Arguing that Britain's honour was at stake, Sir George was largely responsible for raising about £1m, his own contributions running to six figures. It was a characteristic combination of practical effectiveness and idealism.

Like many who love England most deeply, Sir George is of immigrant stock. His father, who became a KC, was 16 when the family of Jewish race but Christian faith settled in England in 1866, after the Prussians occupied Frankfurt. His mother's family was entirely German.

The young Schuster was at Charterhouse with William Beveridge, then nicknamed "the beagle pup" owing to his bony legs. He enjoyed only the holidays. Intellectually and socially, life began at Oxford, where he drew inspiration from the Aristotelian concept of happiness based on active work done with a quality of excellence. This



he later tempered with a deep Christian faith.

In 1911 he was adopted as a Liberal candidate, but political ambitions had to be abandoned in 1914, thanks to his German name. Warlike service in France in the Oxford Yeomanry lead to an invitation to join the Murmansk expedition in 1918. He found more idealism there on the Bolshevik side than among the White Russians; but he concluded that, as he wrote home

to his wife, a country 200 years behind most of Europe was not ripe for sudden change.

Sir George was perhaps happiest in the Sudan, which Britain was then running as a condominium with Egypt. There he helped to make the Gezira irrigation project a partnership in which the local population shared the profits with the government and a syndicate.

In India, where he was finance mem-

ber from 1928-1934, he felt his primary duty was to look after Indian rather than British interests, where these clashed: no fight took place and after the Depression.

Bur Sir George feels the high point of his public service was the part he played in scuppering the ambitions of the then Colonial Secretary, Mr Leo Amery, to create a new dominion from the East African Dependencies. "I really did make history then by defeating Leo Amery's plot to set up a white settler government in Kenya. If I hadn't, we might be having the same trouble there as in Rhodesia," he said. Amery's scheme was supported by Kenya's then governor, Sir Edward Grigg. Sir George, as a member of the Hilton Young Commission of 1928 on the closer union of the dependencies of east and central Africa, led the majority which opposed it and obliged the chairman, Sir Edward Hilton Young, to write a minority report.

Sir George is more defensive—but frank—about his support for Neville Chamberlain when he joined the House of Commons as Liberal National member for Walsall in 1938. He had been impressed by Chamberlain's selfless and modest approach to government, which he saw as rooted in the lives of his Midland constituents.

Winston Churchill, by contrast, had been wrong, he felt, on all important issues: on returning Britain to the gold standard, on opposing political advancement in India, on the abdication issue, and on supporting the White Russian campaign, to name but four. He said: "Chamberlain would not be an effective war leader, but he felt obliged to stick by him."

And what of Britain now? Sir George peered out from under his great shaggy brows. "We are great as a nation as long as we can get our individuals to work independently," he said. "But we are damned bad at planning. We now seem to be doomed to mediocrity because everything has passed out of the hands of individuals to the bureaucracy."

Time goes very slowly when you are nearly 100 and confined to a wheelchair. But Sir George's considerable gloom about the present world is relieved by the knowledge that, at his beloved international college in Wales, and at sister colleges in Singapore and Canada, the young of many lands are being drawn together in pursuit of excellence tempered by a sense of service to others.

Roger Berthoud

*Private Work and Public Causes (D. Brown & Sons, £7.50)

Can private medicine help the Health Service out of its present difficulties?

The National Health Service is poised to begin changes in its design which will make its biggest upheaval, the 1974 reorganization, and even the recent winter of crippling industrial action, appear to patients and staff to have been minor matters.

No one can say whether the outcome will be mostly to the good, as the present strong ministerial direction claims, or will result, as others fear, in the wrecking of the service as established in 1948. Patients and staff will have to wait and see. One trouble with a huge organization like the NHS is that even big changes take a long time before the full effect is noticed and the last group able to make a sensible evaluation are patients.

The "cuts", plus wide acceptance of the fact that no country can find unlimited money with which to satisfy all needs and demands—and a return to the encouragement of an already expanding private sector of medicine—have forced a good deal of rethinking about the service which in the past was known to be the envy of the world.

The new year for the NHS will be the year of good-housekeeping, the encouragement of self-reliance in matters of health, and of as much voluntary help as can be tapped. Not only will the service have to keep on living with the "cuts", which now incorporate the Government's determination that all health authorities must live within their means, but decisions will have to be made on whether private medicine develops within or outside the state

service; and in the longer term Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, is thinking about changing the financing of the NHS from general taxation to a system of state health insurance.

So far the effect of the "cuts" has been limited. Their impact sprang immediately from the last government's Resource Allocation Working Party, set up with the just aim of getting a fairer distribution of NHS resources throughout the country.

The first to feel the squeeze were the four Thames regions. When one area health authority—Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham—decided that it was impossible to provide what it saw as the necessary service, Mr Jenkin, in a few blunt words, sacked the authority and appointed commissioners who are now running the area.

That was a surprise to health authorities and to trade unions; who had become used to a far more conciliatory attitude from ministers.

Recently, the 65 members of the council of the British Medical Association, and their 12 regional offices, were asked to report on the effects on patient care of the "cuts" in their areas. The result, unpublishable, was that outside London there was, as yet, not enough hard evidence to complain to our National Health Service".

Officially, an indication went further: "cuts" might just be improving the delivery of care to patients here and there through better use of resources and the reorganizing of ser-

vices. The British, one doctor said, were muddling through.

But the £10,000-a-year NHS needs one per cent more money a year to maintain present services. Next year, 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 more people are likely to experience the difficulties of those living in the London area as provincial authorities strive to balance budgets.

Members and officials of some of the 10 regional health authorities outside the Thames regions have sought meetings with ministers and DSE officials. Apart from the difficulties of caring for growing numbers of elderly patients, inflation set at a lower figure hospital treasurers find to be the real one, higher VAT charges, wages demands and increases in voluntary committee fees which authorities are having to look after more people.

The East Anglian authority is, for example, now short of £2m, with 22,000 more potential patients. In drawing up its plans for the next decade the authority has deemed it prudent to think in terms of caring for an extra 220,000 people, the size of a whole health district.

The explosive issue this year will be that of private health care. The fact that private practice since the NHS began in 1948 has been a tiny part of health care in the United Kingdom—and appears unlikely, on the highest estimates, to take over more than 10 per cent—ignores the fact that its expansion is likely to have a disproportionate effect on patients and staff.

Opinions span at one end the fear

that the NHS could be wrecked, with patients with the means to pay able to get a better service to the detriment of those who are not. Ministers appear to take a comfortable if not complacent view. Private practice is seen as a means of greater concern to doctors who wish to preserve an alternative field for their professional skills, and as an issue blown up by a few militant trade unions.

But ministers also sincerely believe that the time is forward for the NHS and the private sector to work in harmony. Talks with the British Medical Association have produced six principles of private practice which should mean that clinical considerations alone will govern availability of treatment and care for all hospital patients, whether NHS or private. The Government is also exploring the possibility that nurses and perhaps other professions might receive training in private hospitals.

The spectre of a two-tier service, one for those who can afford to pay and one for those "on the NHS", remains. There is already a big and growing gap between what enlightened medicine can do for patients and what any state can support from taxation. It is disturbing not only Labour supporters and trade unionists rushing to barricades to protect our "National Health Service", but many doctors and nurses who see grave difficulties ahead who two standards of medicine prevail in Britain.

John Roper

Health Services Correspondent

The orange of Seville

Limes, lemons, grapefruit, sweet oranges, tangerines and all the newly introduced tangerines make splendid marmalades. But for my money, the incomparable orange of Seville, makes the finest marmalade of all. Thick, dark chunky marmalade, with chewy bits of peel to savour, is a hand sort to make. Bitter orange jelly with no peel is the easiest sort to make. If it softens and forms a skin almost immediately, it will set.

To prevent the peel rising to the top of the jars allow the marmalade to stand for 10 to 15 minutes then stir it well before pouring.

Packets of jam pot covers include discs of waxed paper. Put these, wax side down, on the surface of the marmalade as soon as the jars are filled. When they are cold, apply the covers.

Makes about 3.2 kg (7 lb)

300 g (2 lb) Seville oranges
2 lemons
2.25 litres (4 pints) water
900 g (2 lb) granulated or preserving sugar
900 g (2 lb) demerara sugar

Scrub the fruit well with a stiff brush to remove dirt and chemicals.

Make sure the jars, whether new or recycled, are very thoroughly washed and dried. Heat them in a very cool oven (110°C, 225°F, gas mark 1) before filling.

Simmer the peel until it is very tender before adding the sugar. It will not become any softer after the sugar has been added, in fact it seems to toughen a little.

Warm sugar dissolves more quickly when added to the fruit so heat it in a very cool

oven (110°C, 225°F, gas mark 1) for about 15 minutes.

Ensure that the sugar has dissolved completely before boiling for a set or it may crystallize later in the preserve.

To test whether setting point has been reached, usually after 10 to 20 minutes of rapid boiling, drop a little of the marmalade or jelly on a cold plate. If it softens and forms a skin almost immediately, it will set.

To prevent the peel rising to the top of the jars allow the marmalade to stand for 10 to 15 minutes then stir it well before pouring.

Makes about 3.2 kg (7 lb)

300 g (2 lb) Seville oranges
2 lemons
2.25 litres (4 pints) water
900 g (2 lb) granulated or preserving sugar
900 g (2 lb) demerara sugar

Line a sieve with a square of muslin (or a well boiled handkerchief) and set it over a bowl. Cut the fruit in halves, squeeze out the juice and strain it into the bowl. Using a teaspoon, scoop out the pips and ragged pieces of pith into the sieve. Tie up the muslin into a bag and put it in the pan with the juice.

Cut the orange peel only into short, thick strips and add them to the pan with the water.

Bring to the boil, reduce the

heat and simmer gently until the peel is very tender and the liquid is well reduced. Usually at least two hours.

Lift the muslin bag out of the liquid and squeeze as much as possible of its pectin rich juice back into the pan. Now add the sugar and the treacle and stir the mixture on a low heat until the sugar has dissolved. Simmer the marmalade slowly for about one hour and a half hours, until it is dark in colour and has reached setting point.

Remove the pan from the heat, skim the marmalade and allow it to cool a little before stirring well and pouring.

Bitter orange jelly

Makes about 900g (2 lb)

900g (2 lb) Seville oranges
2 lemons
2.25 litres (4 pints) water
1.8 kg (4 lb) granulated or preserving sugar

Line a sieve with a square of muslin (or a well boiled handkerchief) and set it over a bowl. Cut the fruit in halves, squeeze out the juice and strain it into the bowl. Using a teaspoon, scoop out the pips and ragged pieces of pith into the sieve. Tie up the muslin into a bag and put it in the pan with the juice.

Measure the strained juice and return it to the pan. Heat it, and add to every 600 ml (1 pint) of hot juice, 450g (1 lb) preserving sugar.

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Measure

THE ARTS

Portraitist extraordinary

Ingres Drawings
Victoria and Albert

Cyprus BC
British Museum

African Textiles
Museum of Mankind

Small and relatively unprepossessing exhibitions on untypical subjects which arrive around the end of the year (or the decade for that matter) often end to get overlooked in the seasonal rush. But that way one can miss some real pleasures.

Take, for instance, the Arts Council touring show of Ingres Drawings which is now at the Victoria and Albert. British reactions to Ingres have always been a bit half-hearted. Of course we cannot fail to recognize his mastery, but usually sooner or later words like "cold" and "academic" creep in. His immediate finish saves little room for that Romantic vagueness which traditionally belied the British, and he gets few marks for dreaming the impossible dream—he seems to have known exactly what he could do and got right on with doing it, so that his finished pictures are always a real sin against British taste, this superior to his rough sketches. This show demonstrates as much in the room devoted to preparatory sketches for major paintings, especially when they are juxtaposed with the final versions as in the case of the National Gallery's *Angelica Sved* by Ruggiero).

But there are the drawings

which were meant from the outset as independent pieces. And many of these are absolutely stunning. Not so much the earlier Roman landscape drawings, which are pleasant but undistinguished. The portraits, though, are really extraordinary, combining as they do an acute (sometimes perhaps uncomfortably acute) feeling for the character of the sitters with the utmost economy and precision in the use of line, so that the minimum of apparent effort produces the maximum effect. This is true even of the sketches for painted portraits: one can quite believe that something like the chalk-and-pencil drawings of Cherubini, guaranteed to stop anyone in his tracks at six paces, was done in a few moments rather than being the result of painstaking distillation. But that sort of gift comes only as a result of long discipline. Apparently Ingres himself regarded his portrait drawings as potboilers, but the potboilers of a genius take on their own life and value, whether he consciously wills it or no.

Seekers of similarly classified delights in the British Museum's Cyprus show will be disappointed. These artifacts, borrowed from local museums and most of them never seen before outside Cyprus, belong to the imaginative world of King Priam rather than that of Odysseus: remote, barbaric and even on a very small scale, fragmentary. The show starts chronologically, around 7000 BC, and only right at the end does it arrive (at all that interesting) in the Classical period. But before that the melting-pot of Mediterranean, African and Oriental styles it witnesses offers much to excite the mind as well as the eye.

John Russell Taylor

right: Ingres's *Mrs John Mackie with the Villa Medici in the background* (1816)



Park Lane Group
Purcell Room

Paul Griffiths

The Park Lane Group's worthy week of young artists in twentieth-century music is, with us again. Having in previous seasons served on the audition panel for this series, I have some experience of the problems, which are not those of finding enough emergent musicians willing to tackle modern pieces, for happily they offer themselves in plenty.

The real challenge comes in reading worthwhile programmes from a century not rich in small-scale masterpieces.

Munday's opening recital was in a case in point. It featured a violin duo who are still busily engaged in building themselves a repertoire, and a contralto, Susan Tyrrell, whose evident talents were wasted on a good deal of mediocre music. Miss Tyrrell has a surprisingly full, natural voice which she can wield without effort. She has the rare and true well-tempered contralto sound, but she also holds in reserve a less urgency that can be assertive or intensely moving or even,

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Television

War School
BBC 1

Michael Ratcliffe

"Our aim", Major Jonathan Powell told his men, "is to get the Army to kill some of our people, and in case they don't we'll do it for them." He was pretending to be a subversive guerrilla leader in a British city called "Two Rivers"—not, as the look of it, a million miles down the M3 from the staff college at Camberley, where the exercise was planned. It was the subversives' plan, no less, "to turn the Army into the enemy of the local community". They failed, of course, notwithstanding a bit of a shap at HQ: situations of civil disorder can only be allowed to go so far, the Commandant, General Kiston, expected the college to

simply bad taste, Kiston marched away from the standard roses in great style. Nobody defined "subversive" with any precision, yet it was useful to watch the reaching of the intelligence techniques of inquiry and containment that can go so blunt, on the spot, in less sophisticated hands.

The Staff College is clearly informed by a test for learning the mind of the enemy through theatrical impersonation and dressing up. Not only did the pupils—hand-picked captains and majors from the Sandhurst of 13 years ago—absorb the thinking and tactics of urban guerrillas, but four of their colonels lectured them in the guise of subversive stereotypes rotting the fabric of British society from within: at odds with one another, Bolshevik worker, kilted nationalist, chalk-striped mole and mad Aussie associate of the Baader-Meinhoff gang, nevertheless united in clenched fists, the belief in open victory and "power to the people" (good-humoured applause).

The polite little jokes with which the message was leavened suggested a staff pantomime rather than *Privates on Parade*, and whilst the talents of mimicry and projection were of a surprisingly high order, it was not clear within the context of the programme, what it was all for. However, though some of the upper-ranking colonels in the front row were conspicuously miffed to have been left out of the show, the Commandant himself was tickled pink, and nobody could watch his formidable figure for a second without understanding at once that this was what counted.

Dismissing the idea of a military takeover in Britain as

cast carrying itself along on the wave of its own popularity to the detriment of Phil Redmond's scripts, which remain as funny, lively, touching and true as ever. But the curse of familiarity does not seem to touch the children and Brian Lennane does a wonderfully sharp, swift job with the direction.

Grange Hill enters its third series to an audience of seven or eight million, amassing for children's programmes which goes out at 5.15 pm. It has outworn the anger and controversy which surrounded its beginning.

Grange Hill is the kind of programme which British television does spectacularly well, blending palatable plot with documentary truth. But the danger is that presentation breeds acceptance, not indignation. That a boy aged 14 can get through our school system without anyone noticing that he cannot read happens often enough in real life. See it in the last series, and the audience tends to elicit a shrug of acceptance rather than the sharp shriek of dismay that it deserves, and that I have no doubt the makers of this excellent, conscientious and brave children's programme hoped for.

The worst victim of the microphones is George Lucy, a dame of so many years' experience that he has only managed to insist on sounding like a shop dummy. Whatever he does, he can be identified by his frequent change of wigs. By substituting hairstyles for character invention he is in danger of disappearing from the plot and he, too, shows sporadically only when prompted by Mr Crowther's presence.

It is Mr Crowther who holds the production together, though his script is not noticeably superior and he wastes time impersonating Liberace to the complete mystification of most of the young audience. He speaks past the electronic barrier, improvises lines which are funnier than the tiresome litany of brand names and feeble jokes in John Marley's script, and establishes direct contact. He is the holiday spirit of the production.

I was not alone in finding a buck-toothed parody of a Chinese trade delegation humourless; here like "my tiny little Chinese mind" got the silence they deserved and the name of Tony Benn does not provoke many laughs in Bath.

Despite the obligatory mention of street names and parade of local children, little was done to make advantage of the city. Wishes Washes's steam bath might as well have been in Peking.

Aladdin usually has one villain, the wicked Abanazar; in Bath the hames should be distributed at the circus formula, the microphones, the choreography and the dire direction.

wild peasant dance of which the programme spoke, and the rhythmic slurs or metre by which its character becomes charged.

The outer movements were made to sound intensely dramatic and subtle in their effects, even if some phrases gave the impression of being rather more polished engineering than musical feeling.

Their playing of Beethoven was no less polished in terms of responsive ensemble, different unanimity of musical purpose and superbly shaded dynamics, but the overall result was less distinctive. In the third "Rasumovsky" quartet (Op 59), the tempo of the second movement was either not quite slow enough to contradict Beethoven's "quasi allegro" marking or not quite fast enough to suggest that it was other than a slow movement anyway, and there was then too little Bartók in which the Orlando Quartet excelled.

Having made a late change of programme to include Bartók's second quartet instead of the third, the visitors from Holland gave their listeners the benefit of a performance that brought an element of rediscovery and fresh thought to the work's original aspects, such as the insistent, barbaric momentum of the middle movement, which came to resemble something more primitive than the

British voices grace Florence's Figaro



Act II: Thomas Allen and Margaret Marshall

following two acts are already in place when the curtain rises and behind them sprout the tops of the trees of the garden where everyone will be revealed in true colours at the end of the *folle journée*. The Almavivas, clearly, are more interested in gardens than in homes. The designer, Claude Lemoine, allows Figaro but a chair and the Countess only a bed of quite modest proportions. There is not a picture on the wall; living was obviously easier in Seville and Rosina's tale. Morris tries to replace a little of this, but his Figaro for all its vocal authority remains basically unattractive. And that fits into the Vites plan of affairs.

Thomas Allen, in contrast, comes close to winning the

audience over to his side by the vocal grace of his Count. His humiliation in the final act is complete enough, but it is one tempered with the sympathy that might be given to a Falstaff, although this Almaviva's svelte figure has some years to go before reaching such proportions. Apart from her appearance in the Scottish Opera's *Orfeo* at the end of last year, Margaret Marshall has scarcely been heard in Britain. On the evidence of her Countess in Florence that omission should be repaired immediately. Her soprano has a cool, translucent quality with an underlying melancholy which fits her ideally for the part. She appears untouched by nerves and delivered by "Porgi amor", an opening aria all too many sopranos use to find their way into the role, with admirably architected phrases that are usually only heard in the recording studio. The stage presence is elegant and Miss Marshall's Countess alongside Helen Donath's Susanna look like two cousins from a Sergeant family portrait.

The production, as that of so many *Figaros*, revolves around Susanna. Helen Donath plays her as an impulsive flirt, greedy for any available masculine attention. Cherubino is in love with everyone; Susanna wants everyone to be in love with her. She relishes Cherubino's attentions and plays the Count along just as far as she can go. Miss Donath is a highly accomplished Mozart soprano, as Europe knows but London has yet to discover, although it might have been guessed from her Anne Truelove at Covent Garden last summer. The expertise of this Florence Susanna has the disadvantage of making Rohangri Yachim's Cherubino sound immature. She is dressed up as a hobbly boy on the edge of the adult world, a little like Simon Callow's Mozart at the beginning of *Anadeus*, but she has not yet the vocal equipment of the co-principals.

Florence have a strong cast of supporting singers led by Enzo Dara, who sings Bartók as though the music might have been composed by Rossini, Nucci Condò (Marcelina) and John van Kesteren (Bassi). What was lacking in this *Figaro* was a sense of fun. Vitez seemed frightened of jokes—Susanna came out of "hiding" in Act II before the Count could even get his hand to the door—but both Mozart and da Ponte adored them. I suspect Muni adores them too.

John Higgins

Aladdin

Bath

Ned Chaillet

I do not think we should give them their microphones for there is the danger that they will forget what their voices can do. The Theatre Royal, Bath, is one of those gems of theatrical architecture that enfold an audience, wrapping auditorium and stage in one embrace. It is a perfect home for pantomime, for that knowing conspiracy between spectators and performers that turns men into dames and women into boys, and permits actors to talk directly to individuals in the audience or, at least, subtly to share a wink.

Robert Marlowe's direction mounts three ungainly microphones at the edge of the stage and sets up an electronic wall that sabotages the intimacy, evoking television rather than theatre.

If it was done to ease Judy Carne's return to the British stage after years of television success in the United States, it would have been enough to write her for sound. As a coy sort of Aladdin she is the only performer to benefit from amplification. She would have been more from good direction and decent choreography, and when she is paired with Leslie Crowther who plays brother Wishes Washes to her Aladdin, she shows a willingness to be brassy as well as lovely that could have made for a livelier evening.

Orlando Quartet

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Noel Goodwin

A programme in a continuing series on the South Bank brought the first appearance there on Tuesday of the Orlando Quartet, whose players are of four different nationalities but all are resident in Holland, where they first came together when they were members of Dutch radio orchestras. Now, with a first prize in the 1978 European Broadcasting Union competition to their credit, they have begun to make an international reputation, which this concert should have helped to consolidate. The concert series itself may go under the convenient heading of "mainly Beethoven", but it was mostly Bartók in which the Orlando Quartet excelled.

Having made a late change of programme to include Bartók's second quartet instead of the third, the visitors from Holland gave their listeners the benefit of a performance that brought an element of rediscovery and fresh thought to the work's original aspects, such as the insistent, barbaric momentum of the middle movement, which came to resemble something more primitive than the

Ronald Butt

Playing the political games

One of the first responses that seems to occur to us, as indeed it does to children, when we encounter something we do not like in another country, is to declare: "We won't play with you." At the moment, that is what the political and sporting establishment has agreed to say to South Africa from disapproval of a social and political structure with built-in racial discrimination. It is also the response that some would argue that the West should make to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan—though in this case, it is not so much a refusal to "play" with the Russians that is in question, but rather a refusal to compete with any nationality on Russian soil.

There is, however, an essential difference between the argument for sporting boycott of the South Africans over race, and an Olympic boycott of the Russians over Afghanistan. The complaint against South Africa is concerned wholly with its internal politics. The complaint against the Soviet Union rests not on any consequences of its internal system but on its external behaviour.

This does not mean that we approve of the Russian methods of government and their consequences for individuals. Most of us find them morally repugnant. We know about the suppression of individual freedom, as we understand it, for the greater good of state Marxism. We know about imprisoned and silenced dissidents. We have known about these things for a long time. We have also known all along that the Russians would make of the Moscow Olympics a triumph for their kind of state and society, just as the Nazis did in 1936 and we have made no objection. We have not thought the imprisoned priests and suppressed dissident reason for objecting to the Olympics in Moscow. It is only now that the Russians have committed a new act of external aggression (did we really think that there would never be another Czechoslovakia?) that the question of rejecting the Olympics is raised.

Every individual must make his own evaluation about the relative moral offence that he finds in the misdeeds of internal Russian and internal South African politics. For myself, I understand the argument that the campaign against sporting events with South Africans should be justified by sporting criteria—namely, on the grounds that racial discrimination plays a direct part in their sporting arrangements as it does not in ours, and that it is on these specific sporting rather than general political grounds that we should not play with them. It is said that this creates a different situation from that in Russia where, whatever other moral offences are committed under the Soviet system, there is, so far as we know, no sporting discrimination on grounds of race.

Yet the superficial logic of that argument still rests on a moral assumption that can only be a matter of every individual's opinion. It assumes that to be a sportsman (who is, after all, also a human being and a citizen) the racial policies of the South Africans in sport are bound to be worse than the anti-liberty policies of the Russians. In other words, since every sportsman is something more than a sportsman, it still



The British Lions: sticking to their guns.

comes down to a judgement about the consequences of the two systems and what should be done about them.

My own opinion is influenced, first, by the clear evidence that there is more movement in South Africa towards a better state of affairs than there is in Russia. Secondly, since it is the practical impact on the West and on Britain of the Russian adventure in Afghanistan, and not a moral opinion of the state of Soviet society, that has given rise to the argument about the Olympics, it seems to me that our opinions about the two cases can legitimately be determined also by where British interests lie.

If we face the truth, the British sporting establishment and its minister are moved as much, if not more, by the political and economic consequences, as they interpret them, of playing in South Africa than by moral considerations. They fear that if the British Lions insist on playing there, this will put an end to the Commonwealth Games (or at least, to British participation). But what are the Commonwealth Games worth in sporting terms if, every time, they are made the occasion for African nations to call the rest of us to heel and insist that we conform in every way to their demands? In this sense, they become occasions for demonstrating that we must invariably and weakly conform to opinions we may not share.

There is, however, a separate argument. It is said that if we offend African nationalism, we shall lose politically and economically—most directly in the export to Africa of British sporting equipment.

Yet if it is British interests that are to determine action, how can such trivia be placed in the scales against the consequences for Britain and the West of the only thing that would really satisfy the

African nationalists sufficiently to make them approve of British sporting events in South Africa—the total and drastic overthrow of South Africa as it now exists? Yet who can deny that a successor state that took over in such circumstances would be of a kind constituting a threat to Western interests in the Indian Ocean that would be far more dangerous than the actions the Russians have taken in Afghanistan to consolidate their hold over a border state they already, in the last analysis controlled? (Nor to mention the economic impact on the West of the collapse of South Africa.)

Which brings me back to Russia and the Olympics. It is, of course, important that the Soviet Government, which has acted in character as the natural successor of Tsarist imperial rule over peoples whose history never included our sort of individual liberty, should not be allowed to suppose from the response of the West that whatever opportunistic external advance they attempt will meet no resistance. That is why President Carter is right to have responded as he has done over both Salt II and grain exports, which are proper matters for political decision.

But the American Government has no more power than the British to impose a veto on the Moscow Olympics. That is a matter for the Olympics authorities and if they have found nothing until now to stop them staging their event in Moscow, I do not see what has happened now to change that; it is up to all our own consciences.

Indeed, where the law makes no statement, it is up to all our own consciences what we do in such matters. There are some who do not want to play in Moscow or South Africa, and if this is how they feel, they shouldn't. There are some who are not prepared to hold a tobacco share for conscience's sake, and others who are put off buying a Jaffa orange by Mr Begin's policy for the West Bank. This is up to the individual. These are moral niceties that government's cannot evaluate and should not seek to apply extra-legal pressure.

It is as wrong to try to exert extra-legal pressure on the British Lions as it is silly to think of the Olympics as a weapon for Afghanistan. Who wants the Commonwealth Games at the price of blackmail? If we are boycotted in Moscow, so be it. If the British Lions are accused of selfishly jeopardizing more important sports, what about their minority rights? And what about their conscientious conviction that they are having a good effect on multi-racial South African sport? Why should they come to heel at the Sports Minister's say-so?

The answer is, of course, that most sport depends on government money and therefore becomes a political weapon. Amateur rugby needs government money less and enjoys comparative freedom. I wish we had no Sports Minister and that politics had no place in sport. But as it has such a place, let us at least cut through the double thinking honestly and see where sensible British interests lie. I cannot see any value in using the Olympics as a political weapon while morality and the balance of British interest suggests that the British Lions are right to stick to their guns and not obey commands that have no legal sanction behind them.

Bernard Levin

This nation's soul is not to sneer at

If ever there was "a quarrel in a faraway country between people of whom we know nothing" in the full Chamberlain or boneheaded sense, it is the present situation of that extraordinary and beautiful kingdom, Thailand. And nothing could better exemplify the very attitude for which we rightly hold Chamberlain in such enduring disesteem than a comment passed in print on a very remarkable two-part television programme, produced and directed by Bridget Winter, and just shown by the BBC under the title *Soul of a Nation*, with the sub-title (which makes the title more meaningful than you might suppose) "The Royal Family of Thailand". I shall come to the programme and its implications in a moment, but first the comment to which I refer. It appeared in the *Sunday Times*, on the page in which the forthcoming week's television programmes are previewed; I get no pleasure out of being unkind to colleagues, but I have to say that the comment, by Jonathan Meades, was about as fatuous a substitute for any kind of rationalisation as I expect to see until I am washed up on a desert island with nothing to read but the Collected Speeches of Mr Frank Allaun.

It began with the sneer which is now obligatory in discussion of anything which takes a favourable view of its subject; the sneer is obligatory in the sense that it is obligatory to jerk your foot if you are gently but firmly struck below the kneecap with a blunt disintegrator of Thai society;

the Thai armed forces continue to suffer casualties in the battle with the invaders; and to draw attention to these facts is, in the eyes of Mr Meades, "evidence of a really rather serious paranoia about the communist threat."

There is much to be said about the programme, but I begin with this kind of squeaking stupidity because it is of very much wider application than its meaning in relation to Soul of a Nation. Just glance, if you would, at a map of South-east Asia and see Thailand's position. She has boundaries with five countries: Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Burma and Malaysia.

The first of these, since the final conquest of South Vietnam, has been steadily communized, victimized, brutalized—while being, of course, outside the country, enthusiastically pilfered. (Only this week, in the *Guardian's* ludicrous "Third World Review", there was an article about the delightful results of "re-education" in the "re-education" camps of Vietnam. Accompanied by officials from Hanoi, the writer of the article, Miss Christine White, who is "conducting research into Vietnam at the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex University", found a man who had been

re-educated, and who struck Miss White as "someone who was honestly trying to make the best of things", whereas his wife earned Miss White's censure for being "quite unreconciled to her great comedown in social and economic status". Later, Miss White met a government official, whose manner struck her as unfriendly; since this attitude could no more be attributed to the fact that she was the local communist gauleiter than the wife's unshapeliness could have been the result of a lack of freedom, rather than (or even as well as) social status, it had to be explained away, and promptly was: "It was, of course, the United States that was responsible for much of the personal unhappiness in his life as well as the difficulties of his present thankless job." The article, incidentally, was illustrated with a picture of a beautiful lady peasant, smiling happily as she worked in the fields for the future of communism without a hair out of place. Where does the *Guardian* find such idiots?

The short answer, I suppose, is

"in the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex University".

Just round the corner from

Vietnam is Laos, a domineering

thing he had been

endless night of the same endless night of the same tyranny. And alongside Laos is Kampuchea, a country in which communism has so far externalised getting on for a third of the population.

And when Thailand thus virtually surrounded by implacable and relentlessly aggressive enemies (for even her two borders, with Burma and Malaysia, are constantly crossed by insurgent communist forces operating in those countries), is described as facing a threat from communism, the man who thus describes her is said to "evince a rather serious paranoia" for saying so.

I give up. Well, no I don't give up, but I pause for a moment in order to go and bang my head on the wall because it's so pleasant when I leave off. And then I resume by saying that *Soul of a Nation* was a remarkable achievement for all sorts of reasons, not least—but by no means only—because it actually told the truth about the threat to Thailand and did not even try to explain that truth away by saying that of course it was all the fault of the Americans.

But in addition, *Soul of a Nation* conveyed very powerfully something of the strange nature of this unique country, its astonishing success in

absorbing its traditional religion

and culture into the process of modernisation and economic improvement, the beauty not only of the land but of the people (I need not fear accusations of being ungrateful for regarding that Queen Sirikit is 47, for nobody who saw her would believe me anyway), the calm alert happiness (which I remember well from my own visits there), the strength of Thailand's form of Buddhism, and above all the character and worth of its remarkable King, Bhumibol.

The extent of his activities almost defies belief. To start with, he covers, in his own country, some 30,000 miles a year, he spent the first 10 years of his reign visiting every part of his country, including areas that no monarch had been to before, and he now goes to areas where even the roads have not yet been built. He has done on foot, everywhere, he involves himself in every aspect of Thai life; medical care, education, transport and security, agriculture and traditional crafts. The Royal Family itself pays for a huge proportion of the medical facilities available in Thailand, and there were some touchingly absurd statistics about the things he distributes on his incessant journeys: last year's list included 39,038 blankets.

What is in the works for the eighties?

As an antidote to those long speculative articles about what might possibly happen in the coming decade, I am spending the first Arts Diary of the new year finding out what some individuals in the arts are actually going to do in 1980, and it seemed natural to talk to those who received awards in the New Year's Honors List.

The latest addition to Britain's band of musical knights, Sir Colin Davis, said the coming year would be devoted to his children and to a lot of operas.

As music director of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, he is currently rehearsing *Jose Carnera* and *Frederica von Stade* in Massenet's *Werther*. He will also be recording the work with them.

Later in the season he will be conducting two performances of Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde* and then a new production of Verdi's *Simone Boccanegra*. Already in view are a Ring cycle next season and then, in early 1981, the British premiere of the three act version of Berg's *Lulu*, with Götz Friedrich producing. A Mozart fort-

night to complete that season will be another responsibility.

His recording plans in Britain this year also include *Turid Luostarinen*, with Carreras and Katia Ricciarelli, and as chief guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, he will be both conducting and making records with them.

Another involvement will be a German trip with conducting engagements in Munich and with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

However the prospect of all that work does not deter him, for his flock of children provide a pleasurable alternative to music. He said: "A very good antidote to too much work is to jerk your foot if you are gently but firmly struck below the kneecap with a blunt disintegrator of Thai society;

which was once part of the great northern coalfield. Mr Atkinson said they had reopened an entrance to the mine and had worked into the coal to demonstrate the method of mining originally used. This was known as pillar-stall working, in which the miners cut tunnels around pillars of coal.

A small son et lumiere is being installed in the mine, with a commentary about the different features presented as if by one of the original pitmen.

Mr Atkinson explained that this would not only give visitors more of the flavour of the early coalmines but would also save his guides from having to repeat the same explanation every 10 minutes for weeks on end.

That most unchanging of pop singers, Cliff Richard (OBE), will be doing, said his agent, what he normally does: "concerts and things around the world."

New hearing for old pieces

The conductor Roger Norrington (OBE) does not plan any great new developments during the year, but there is un-

derful music making is just turning the handle and out comes another sausage. I try to make us see as many pieces as possible, so it is as if we are hearing them for the first time."

Sometimes he did this with original instruments; in other cases he researched the first performances of works to discover the styles and timings that her nationality is often forgotten.

In 1980 he has concerts in Switzerland, France and Belgium as well as Britain, and he will be working six months of the year with Kent, doing a total of eight operas.

At the beginning of March he sets off on tour with Moran's *The Magic Flute*, *Vivaldi's La Traviata* and *Britten's Turn of the Screw*, and will be conducting all three in London in April.

Mrs Molly Thomas (MBE) lives at a quiet pace than some of those honoured begin when the Ellen Terry Memorial Museum re-opens in March. However residence there has doubled in the 14 years she has been caretaker, and perhaps the award will put the museum even more on the map. It is in Smallhythe, near Tenterden, Kent.

She said she would be as busy as ever, but at least she started the year off in the right way: after the honours announcement, "we had a wonderful New Year party."

For Yvonne Minton, it is a Tristan year, with performances of the opera on stage in Paris, and then in Cologne, at Covent Garden and in Munich. There will be Mahler and Wagner concerts in San Francisco, a new production of Strauss's *Ariadne auf Naxos* in Geneva, more Mahler in Vienna,

and Parsifal and the Ring in London.

While she wants to continue living in London, the amount of travelling is clearly beginning to wear her down a little. Britain has a lot of good mezzos and there is not enough work for all of us. Covent Garden does not do anything like the opera it used to do.

Thus she spends more time than she wishes at the mercy of the airlines and the vagaries of the weather. She leaves colleagues in Germany—for most engagements, they can just hop on a train.

Other appearances include two Verdi operas, *La Forza del Destino* at the Proms, and *Il Trovatore* for the Welsh National, and a Ring cycle in Liverpool.

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THE BRITISH ENGINEER

It has become accepted wisdom that the dominant social culture in this country places less worth on commerce and industry than is the case in other industrial countries. As part of this attitude, the professional engineer is accorded lower status and gets paid less relative to other occupations than is the case in most of the countries with which we are competing economically. The report of the Finsen Committee published yesterday does a profound service by drawing attention to the nature and intensity of the problem.

The central theme of the report must attract general support. It is that the British economy needs as a matter of the highest priority to develop and then make better use of "market-oriented engineering excellence". The only way in which new human and physical resources will be devoted successfully to the education and training of more and better professional engineers will be to improve greatly the present perceived prospects for engineers in terms of likely future rewards, social status, job interest and career prospects in general. Pay is particularly important; good engineers are probably rarer and more valuable than good lawyers or accountants, but most of them are paid far less.

There will be no quick or easy answer to the problem of how to change an attitude so deeply ingrained in our society. Responsibility for it lies as much in the distant past as in recent years.

Present responsibility is equally spread. The commanding heights of our educational system are still dominated by the liberal arts. In such circumstances it is natural that our secondary schools should direct a disproportionate number of their ablest children away from engineering and other applied studies.

In such an environment, for example, there is no pressure to insist on adequate levels of numeracy in children, equivalent to the pressure to achieve literacy. Equally, parents in guiding their children will be biased by the same factors away from practical paths of education. Meanwhile on the other side of this circle, employers looking for the best graduate students to offer them jobs in industry will correctly assume that the majority of the brightest are those with liberal arts qualifications, for that is the channel into which they have been directed or drawn.

It is this set of prejudices and assumptions that the report correctly indicates needs to be broken down, if the country as a whole is to benefit from the more effective use of professional engineers that other countries enjoy. The majority of the Finsen recommendations address themselves to the detail of how the education system and industry itself should set about making the fundamental changes. In general they appear to present a coherent programme.

The report goes farther in two respects. First, in order to enhance the professional status of the engineer it recommends that

those who earn its proposed new engineering qualifications should be required to put their names on a statutory register. This registration has in it the essential seeds for the development of a much tighter professional system than currently exists. At this stage it is not being proposed that such registration should be a requirement for employment in engineering work, except where considerations of health and public safety are involved. It is clear, however, that the majority of the committee assume that development over time would be in that direction.

Secondly, the report addresses itself to the question of where the central direction for these reforms should lie. Its conclusion that there should be a new statutory body, an Engineering Authority, will not necessarily be attractive to a government opposed to quangos and central government involvement in new areas. It has, however, to be accepted that the profession at present is very fragmented into dozens of major institutions and as many more minor ones. The attempt to deal with this problem by a federal solution, through the Council of Engineering Institutions, has not proved a particularly effective way of promoting coordinated change. The report makes a strong case for, in new authority. If it can be established that it would get the necessary support from the profession and from industry in general, the Government should consider it sympathetically.

FRENCH FRIENDS OF RUSSIAN AGGRESSION

The French Communist Party's vigorous defence of the Soviet action in Afghanistan marks the culmination of a long and gradual process of rapprochement with Soviet policy, which may be said to have started when it broke its alliance with the Socialist Party in the summer of 1977, and which has all but reversed the earlier process of detachment from Moscow that began with its condemnation of the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

According to M Pierre Jiquelin, a member of the party's bureau whose position is particularly awkward since he has a reputation for liberalism and even friendship with certain Soviet dissidents, "the Afghan question has not a single point in common with what happened in 1968 in Czechoslovakia". That can hardly be true, but clearly there are some points of difference which affect the party's attitude. To start with, Afghanistan is a lot farther away from France. Secondly, the French Communist leaders have no special reason to identify themselves with President Hafizullah Amin, who was not the leader of a regularly constituted Communist Party, and even less with the Muslim nationalists

whom the Russians are fighting against. By contrast M Dubcek's experiment with liberal communism was something of very direct interest to them.

There are also some important differences between 1968 and 1980. In the late sixties the French Communists, under the very cautious leadership of M Waldock Rocher, was patiently wooing the non-communist left with the idea of a joint programme and a united front against General de Gaulle. Support for the Soviet action in Czechoslovakia would have deprived this proposal of all credibility. But since 1977, under the more flamboyant and unpredictable leadership of M Marchais, the party has been doing its best to destroy the union of the left, from which it turned out that the Socialists had suffered much more than the Communists.

One of M Marchais's main tactics in this struggle has been to take a very harsh opposition line against the Government on issues where he knew the Socialists would find it difficult to join him, such as the enlargement and integration of the European Community. This enables him (as with the quarrel over the number of firms to be

nationalized if the left had won the 1978 election) to make out that the Socialists are really crypto-Giscardians and that only the Communists are really standing up for French workers and French national interests. That in turn makes it increasingly difficult for M Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, to hold his party to the line of favouring unity of the left in principle, and has strengthened the position of his rival, M Michel Rocard, who favours a more anti-communist line.

If and when M Rocard gains control of the Socialist Party, M Marchais will probably become suddenly more moderate, with a view to winning over some of M Mitterrand's more left-wing supporters. Against that moment, he is keeping "Eurocommunism" in reserve, holding meetings with his Italian colleague, Signor Belli, even though there is at present hardly an international issue on which they agree. But an increasing number of French Communists are finding these U-turns impossible to follow, and realizing that their party will have no credibility with left or right unless they can impose an entirely different style of leadership.

ETHNIC QUESTIONS IN THE CENSUS

In the 1971 Census people were asked to state the country in which they and their parents were born. As Britain is a country with a number of ethnic communities, the answers to this question provided valuable information for social policy and for further social research. But as more and more members of the minority communities not only have been born in this country but are the children of those born in this country, this question has become less and less relevant as a means of determining the number and distribution of people in the various groups. So the Government is considering including a question on race or ethnic origin in next year's Census.

The proposal is supported by the Commission for Racial Equality and the Social Research Association, among others, essentially on the grounds that reliable information is necessary if public policy is to meet the needs of the minority communities in such fields as housing, education and job opportunities. But there has also been strong opposition from within the minority communities themselves and from others who regard such a question as being offensive and

fear the uses to which the answers might be put.

It ought to be possible to provide adequate reassurance that the Census returns really will be confidential, that they will not be passed to any other government agency or department, and that they will not be used to check up on individuals, whether as suspected illegal immigrants or in any other way. But even if this message can be got across, and that will not be easy in the present nervous mood of the minority communities—that will not dispose of the objections. There are the dangers that the mere putting of the question will cause offence and that so many members of the ethnic minorities will refuse to cooperate as to invalidate the Census results.

Neither of these dangers is to be dismissed lightly, but it is particularly hard to assess the strength of the second. It would obviously be absurd to insist in the cause of full information on putting a question that would lead to the whole Census being sabotaged by the minority communities.

But would that really happen? Possibly the best, though very limited, indication is provided by the small test census that was conducted last April in the London borough of Haringey, where

there are large concentrations of minority groups. The result was disappointing, with only 54 per cent of households returning completed forms. But did that relate at all to the questions asked? Half the forms asked the same question on parents' country of birth as in 1971: the other half replaced it with a question on racial or ethnic group. Yet, quite astonishingly, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys will not as yet disclose whether the difference in the question affected the level of response.

Unless there is strong evidence, as distinct from mere assertions, that the Census would be invalidated it would be better to go ahead with a question on ethnic origins. The cause of good race relations in this country has suffered more from the absence of reliable information than from uncomfortable facts. Accurate facts are a safeguard against alarmism and a necessary basis for policy. But if the question is to be included in the Census it would be wiser to leave out the word race, which is a confusingly imprecise concept, liable to cause offence and superfluous in this context. It is information about ethnic origins that is required, and that is what the Census should state.

Future of N. Ireland

From Mr Cecil Lewis
Sir, One certain consolation for any conquered or occupied territory is that, sooner or later for various reasons, the intruding forces get tired of the job and withdraw. This is an historical process. The decay of all empires follows a similar pattern. The British Empire is but one example of trends to be seen today in Africa and Eastern Europe. Finally, for better—or, as it sometimes seems for worse—people appear to be passionately addicted to managing their own affairs.

In the course of time, by one road or another, the same thing is bound to happen in Northern Ireland. Indeed there are signs that England herself is beginning to wonder whether her own great generosity is best served by lending herself to this eye for an eye

and tooth for a tooth process which is a travesty of the religious principles on which the basic differences between the factions are supposed to be founded.

The moment has come to let go. For clearly all goodwill, patience and commonsense founders on the rocks of that section of the population which, in its allegiance to the "old country" seems more English than the English. This being the case, why not put a fair proposal before them?

In five years' time (say) the UK will withdraw from Northern Ireland definitely, finally and absolutely. During the intervening period all those persons or organizations who, for whatever reason, consider it advisable to leave the territory, will be offered corresponding positions, employment and accommodation in the UK.

In this way all those who demand the right to live under British rule

would be given the opportunity to participate more closely in it. Nobody would be abandoned. Honour would be satisfied. Although a certain amount of organization and expenditure would be necessary to effect such a resettlement, the effort would be positive, in contrast to the interminable waste of lives, money and negative emotions now being poured out year after year—to no effect.

Were HM Government to announce such an intention its effect would be to call an immediate halt to the bloodshed and destruction and to create a new atmosphere of commonsense and hope. After the dust had settled, it might even turn out that not so many Irish would decide to forsake the beloved country after all.

Faithfully,
CECIL LEWIS,
Corfu,
Greece.

and tooth for a tooth process which is a travesty of the religious principles on which the basic differences between the factions are supposed to be founded.

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The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

From Mr Cyril Fitzlyon

Sir, In discussing possible measures, retaliatory or precautionary, to be adopted in response to the Soviet Union's action in Afghanistan, we should not lose sight of the causes likely to underlie that action or look for them, a little simplistically, in Russia's imperial traditions. A more immediate cause must surely be the collapse of the USSR's Middle East policy, highlighted by Egypt's decision to exchange Soviet protection

for that of the United States.

To understand is not to condone. By all means, let us try to harry them home again; it is still a great game. Our chances of success, however, will be much improved if our plans include the assurance of efforts to make the area more stable.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY STACPOOLE,
24 Landridge Road, SW6.
January 7.

From Lord Kingsdale

Sir, Your long leader of January 2 seems to say we can sit back and do nothing.

This is the Moscow line. The Kremlin needs to be stood up to; you should now call for an immediate return to National Service for our young men of 18 in the Navy, the Army and the Air Force.

The people of England may be a bit drier than some of today's leader writers and of Scotland and Wales too.

KINGSDALE,
Chairman,
National Association for Service
in the Royal
Orchestra House,
Upton Noble,
Shepton Mallet,
Somerset.
January 4.

From Mr A. Room

Sir, Mr Alastair Forbes (January 7) should watch his foreign words.

The Russians do not use the French word *détente*, but their own word *rapprochement*, meaning literally "discharging" (ie, the removal of a charge or load).

The French word *défense* obviously also means "saying of tension" as well as "trigger" which the Russian word could never mean.

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN ROOM,
173 The Causeway,
Peterfield,
Hampshire,
January 7.

A different place every four years would be replaced by the once-only site of establishing the Olympic City. And it would also make possible some sort of stricter control over the increasing commercialization of the Games, which now seems to be rendered inevitable by the need to raise some of the costs undertaken each time by the host country.

Any proposal such as outlined above would, of course, require much thought and detailed study before serious consideration, but in this connection it may not be irrelevant to mention that, if my memory serves me right, a similar suggestion was made in the International Olympic Committee about 15 years ago by King Constantine of the Hellenes, himself an Olympic Gold Medallist and at that time a full member of the Committee. I venture to put forward this idea now in the spirit which animated Baron Pierre de Coubertin when he proposed the revival of the Olympic Games in his historic letter of January 15, 1894, in which he said *inter alia*:

"... Above all it is necessary that we should preserve in sport those characteristics of nobility and chivalry which have distinguished it in the past, so that it may continue to play the same part in the education of the peoples of today as it played so admirably in the days of ancient Greece."

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Yours very truly,
STELIO HOURMOUZIOS,
Savile Club, W1.

Despatches from the front

From Mr J. H. Stanning

Sir, Mr Peter Stewart's letter today (January 7) seems doubly wrong to attribute to "a 'big god syndrome" the British Airways pilot's remark "this is your Captain speaking".

First, the words do not really imply authority; I invite Mr Stewart to consider the meaning of one who introduces himself as "this is your Captain" or "this is your wife".

Secondly, when Mr Stewart's wife "British Airways" does in fact submit himself to the captain's authority, as defined by the Air Navigation Order: "Every person in an aircraft... shall obey all lawful commands which the commander of the aircraft may give..."

Yours faithfully,
J.H. STANNING,
12 Pinchbeck Gardens, SW5.

Loss of the Bounteous

From the Chairman of the Herring Industry Board

Sir, Ronald Faux's thoughtful article in today's edition (January 9) highlights correctly many of the dangers and pressures facing inshore fishing skippers. Kindly make one important correction: Bounteous was fishing for and catching mackerel, not herring off Cornwall. Herring fishing is illegal in these waters.

Yours etc,
W.J. LYON DEAN, Chairman,
Herring Industry Board.
See Fisheries House,
10 Young Street,
Edinburgh 2.

January 9.

Beeching?

From the Reverend W. Hill

Sir, Driving along the M20 a day or so ago I passed a series of low-loading lorries. On each was mounted a railway wagon.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM HILL,
The Vicarage,
Lynsted,
Stringbourne,
Kent.

Journalists' strike

From Mr John Clohesy

Sir, Mr MacShane said on Thursday (December 22) 8,500 provincial journalists voted last year to go on strike for a decent wage.

1: There has not been a vote in the last 10 years of provincial members of the NUJ that has exceeded 7,000 and

2: the decision for strike action was taken by the executive with a record number of abstentions. There was no vote, or ballot of members.

The strike ballot on whether to accept the latest pay offer under 5,000 voters.

I have lost "a great deal of confidence in the ability of" past presidents of the NUJ "to handle simple facts".

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CLOHESY,
7 Felizetown Road, NW10.
December 26.

Ahead of the tides?

From Mr B. A. Young

Sir, Should you not have circulated a reminder to your contributors to the effect that "the" decade does not end until January 1, 1981? The seventies are a decade, like any other 10-year period; but there are still 359 days left in the decade in which we may yet find some amends for the dismal record of the last annum.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

B. A. YOUNG,

Flat 3,

28 Elm Park Gardens,

Chester, CW10.

January 7.

Lemon juice

From Mrs J. M. Martyr

Sir, Your article in today's Times (January 4) reported that it would take 5,000 million lemons to power a small electric vehicle.

A "Climax", no doubt!

Yours faithfully,

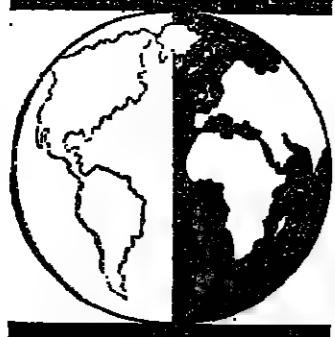
J. M. MARTYR,

339 Wimbledon Park Road, SW19.

Yours sincerely,

BEATA LIPMAN,

4 Hollybush Road,



Japan and Sweden buy Iranian crude

Two Japanese companies have signed agreements to import a total of more than 500,000 barrels of Iranian crude oil a day this year, the International Trade and Industry Ministry said in Tokyo.

The cost of the oil under direct deal contracts signed with the National Iranian Oil Company will average \$30 a barrel, it said.

The contracted amount is between \$10,000 and \$40,000 barrels a day and one half will cost \$28.50 a barrel while the rest will be sold at \$31.50.

The ministry said the oil would cover 11 per cent of Japan's oil needs.

In Stockholm, Svenska Petroleum AB, the Swedish oil company, and Oljekonsumenternas Förening, the oil cooperative, have signed new contracts with Iran for deliveries of 450,000 tonnes of crude oil this year.

Smelter project halt

Kloeckner Industrie-Anlagen has not yet taken action over its rights in DM 1,000m (about £260m) Siberian aluminum smelter project after Aluminiuum Company of America's decision to suspend talks with the Soviet Union on the matter. Kloeckner is a consortium leader. "We are waiting to see what happens," a spokesman said in Duisburg.

Dutch changes call

The Dutch economic outlook requires drastic adjustments to government policies and measures to control wages would provide no solution, Mr Chris van Veen, chairman of the major employers' organisation, VNO, said at The Hague.

Italian pay claims

The Metalworkers, Italy's largest union, plans to seek big pay rises in negotiations with individual companies later this year, according to union officials in Rome.

Tokyo money policy

Mr Haruo Nakawa, governor of the Bank of Japan, said in Tokyo that the bank would maintain its present tight money policy, which it did not believe was leading to an economic "overkill".

Bomb production up

West German industrial production rose a seasonally adjusted 1 per cent in November against October figures, which have been heavily adjusted upwards preliminary economics ministry figures show.

Foreign cars record

Sales of imported cars in Japan reached a record 60,200 last year, a 20.5 per cent increase over the previous year. Total vehicle sales last year rose to a record of 4.3 million up 8.6 per cent from 3.96 million in 1978.

Chinese metal output

China produced 34.43 million tons of steel last year, up 8.3 per cent over 1978, the official Xinhua News Agency reports. Rolled steel output came to 24.76 million tons, up 12.1 per cent.

Spanish investment

Spain will invest 300,000 pesetas (about £2,000m) this year on development of energy sources other than oil, Senor Fernando Abril Marquez, the vice-premier for economic affairs, said in Madrid. The largest investment will go on expanding nuclear energy.

France buys less oil

France imported 10,312,977 tons of crude oil in November, down 2.3 per cent from 10,556,510 tons in October and 3.3 per cent below November 1978.

UK manufacturers facing fierce competition from importers

Sales war ahead in the trucks market

By Edward Townsend

Competition among heavy truck manufacturers in the United Kingdom market is likely to be fiercer than ever during the next five years with several new model ranges due to be launched and a big sales offensive promised by the newly-formed British subsidiary of Iveco, Europe's second largest truck maker.

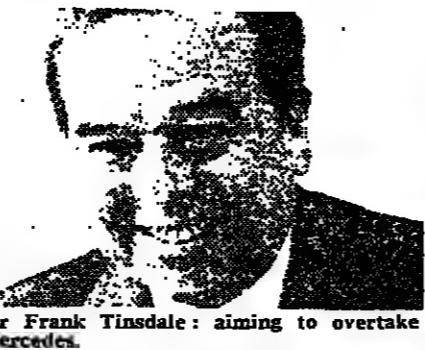
With demand for heavy trucks expected to rise only slightly in 1980, the big British producers, led by Ford, Leyland and Bedford, are certain to face increased pressure from importers. Foreign commercial vehicles took 23.2 per cent of the total market last year against 21.8 per cent in 1978.

Signs of a long sales war came yesterday with Iveco UK's announcement of its plans to increase its share of the European market for trucks over 3.5 tonnes gross weight from 5.6 per cent to 10 per cent by 1985.

The group, which incorporates all the commercial vehicle output of Fiat, OM, Lancia, Unic and Magirus Deutz, sold 3,792 vehicles in the over 3.5 tonnes class in the United Kingdom last year and is hoping to boost this to 5,700 this year and 8,000 by 1985.

The new company will combine the activities of Fiat Trucks and Magirus Deutz, which have operated separately in the United Kingdom despite being under the same umbrella since its formation in 1974.

Mr Frank Tinsdale, formerly managing director of Magirus Deutz and now appointed to head Iveco UK, said Iveco's



Mr Frank Tinsdale: aiming to overtake Mercedes.

aim is to overtake Mercedes-Benz to become Europe's largest manufacturer. The United Kingdom was now considered a major market in parallel with Iveco's "home" markets of Italy, Germany and France.

In Britain, Fiat and Magirus Deutz will continue to operate independently at the sales level and the two marques will be retained. Fiat is better known for its heavy road vehicles while Magirus Deutz holds about 75 per cent of the United Kingdom market for 24-26 tonnes off-road building site trucks.

The two activities will now be supported by integrated management, marketing, parts, service and financial control departments.

Mr Tinsdale said the benefits of the merger would begin to be felt within six

months, although full integration will not be achieved until the group moves into new headquarters at Warrington costing £4m and due for completion in 1982.

The two producers within Iveco UK achieved a combined turnover of £27m in 1979 and are expecting a 40 per cent increase in 1980. The two dealer networks are to remain separate but Mr Tinsdale expects the total number of its dealers to increase from 75 to 90 by the end of the year.

The formation of Iveco in 1974 as the first pan-European commercial vehicle manufacturer caused speculation about the possibility of other groupings, but none has yet emerged. The aim was to set up a powerful integrated organization to match the big American and Japanese manufacturers.

It was jointly established by Fiat and Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz, but the latter has now decided to sell its 20 per cent holding and Iveco will this year become completely Italian owned. Magirus Deutz, however, has agreed a 10-year deal to continue to supply Iveco with engines.

In its first few years, Iveco has been successful in removing duplication of products, standardizing components, manufacture and centralizing research and development work. It buys £40m worth of components a year from United Kingdom suppliers.

Iveco estimates its share of the world truck market at 5.6 per cent and its 1978 sales at \$3,259m (about £150m). Last year its 14 domestic plants produced 110,000 vehicles in the 3.5 tonnes and upward class, against Mercedes-Benz's 180,000.

Gas 'up by 60 per cent' companies are told

West Midlands industrialists heard yesterday with alarm that the price charged to them — and presumably to industrialists all over the country — for gas in 1980 may rise by as much as 60 per cent for some companies.

At the monthly conference of the West Midlands CBI Mr W. E. Blankley, sales director of the West Midlands Gas Board, was reported to have told industrialists not only that the price of gas would rise but also there was no hope in the short term of increasing gas supplies to industry.

They were told that no company which did not at present use gas could hope to get it for some years and that firms which did use it and which had plans to expand could not hope to get increased gas supplies to fuel that expansion.

Mr Reginald Parkes, chairman of West Midlands CBI, said afterwards: "Industry is very worried about this but gas is being compared in thermal capacity with gas-oil, a direct competitor as far as I'm concerned."

Richard Evans writes: The Gas Board confirmed last night the large increase in prices being negotiated with industrialists.

"Our present policy of contract gas, which is for major industry and commerce, is to relate charges to the current oil prices.

"We have always said this and given the present increase in oil prices if people are re-negotiating are surprised they are not being realistic," said a spokesman.

Insac loses second director

By Kenneth Owen

Technology Editor
Insac Products, the National Enterprise Board subsidiary which handles the export marketing of member companies' computer software, suffered a setback yesterday with the resignation from its board of Mr Peter Adams, managing director of Systems Programming (SPL).

This comes after the resignation from the Insac board of Mr Len Taylor, managing director of Logica, another leading software house.

No successor from Logica has been appointed to the Insac board and the question of the company's continuing membership in Insac is in doubt. SPL said yesterday that Mr Don Wilson, its marketing director, would maintain a liaison with Insac but would not join the board.

France buys less oil

France imported 10,312,977 tons of crude oil in November, down 2.3 per cent from 10,556,510 tons in October and 3.3 per cent below November 1978.

Fines of up to £50,000 listed for breaking Rhodesia sanctions

By John Huxley

The Times has obtained the most comprehensive list yet to be provided of prosecutions brought against companies and individuals alleged to have broken Rhodesian sanctions introduced by Parliament in 1974.

Details were sought following widespread disquiet inside and outside Parliament over the decision not to prosecute large companies alleged to have broken oil sanctions. This led to accusations that the Government had dealt severely with "migrants" while allowing big fish to get away.

The lists show that fines imposed on companies ranged from £50 and £150 for an offence involving the importation of cufflinks worth £125— to more than £50,000.

The Director of Public Prosecution's office provided details of all cases it had brought, mainly under the articles of the Southern Rhodesia (United Nations Sanctions) Order 1978. Only one of the six cases related directly to trade.

Customs and Excise was the only other agency to press charges, mainly under sections of the Customs and Excise Act of 1952. Altogether, it brought 22 cases in which a total of 31 defendants were involved.

Of these, details were given of only 18. Three further cases, involving four defendants, in all, were unsuccessful. In the remaining case, the single defendant is now protected from being named by rehabilitation of offenders legislation.

Customs and Excise explained that in the 18 cases for which details are appended, a further four defendants were acquitted and a further eight are similarly protected by rehabilitation law.

No further addition to either list is expected, although an appeal is pending in one case brought by the Customs and Excise.

BAe's 146 airliner wins first orders

By Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent
British Aerospace expects to be able to announce the first sales for its new 146 airliner to one British airline and overseas customer in the near future.

The 146 is being produced for a 70-seater and a 100-seater for airports with short runways. Its four American jet engines will give it a remarkable take-off performance, but the manufacturers claim it will be cheap to operate.

The immediate and medium future of the project was assured when it passed a review point at a recent British Aerospace board meeting. Until then there were rumours within the aerospace industry that the 146

would be cancelled because of a lack of orders.

Bearing fresh factors such as a drastic worsening of the oil crisis, the project is safe up to and beyond first flight due in the spring of 1981.

This is six months late according to the original programme, the delay having been caused by industrial action and shortages of materials. British Aerospace is confident it can catch up by the end of 1982 when it will have 16 146s ready for delivery to customers.

Up to the end of 1979 some £70m had been spent on developing the 146. By the end of this year the figure will have risen to £130m. Total launch costs will be in the region of £250m.

Building chief sets targets for 1980

By John Huxley

Contractors must aim to start work on 125,000 private homes in the coming year, Mr Ronald King, the new president of the House-Builders Federation, said yesterday, when launching a 10-point action programme.

Mr King promised vigorous action to end mortgage shortages, increase the availability of building land, reduce planning delays and improve the industry's marketing efforts.

He said that the mortgage problem should begin to ease later this year as interest rates started to fall. Nevertheless, the availability rather than the cost of mortgage finance would continue to worry prospective housebuyers.

There was evidence that the Government was beginning to understand the reality of future land shortages and the effect this had, Mr King said.

Recent announcements by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to structure plans to release more housebuilding land are a welcome step in the right direction.

The federation's programme also includes a commitment to secure changes to redress the balance of power between local authorities and applicants. This would mean delaying delays and detailed interference in planning matters.

It will seek amendments to the development land tax that will distinguish between windfall gains and gains made by housebuilders in the normal course of trading.

The target set for the industry by Mr King is modest, bearing in mind the big slump in the public housing sector. Early indications are that fewer than 100,000 public homes were started last year, the lowest total since the Second World War.

Mr King's target also corresponds to the actual number of new private sector homes built last year.

Where the ministries certainly appear to be lacking in forethought is in consideration of

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Need to remember commitment to long-term economic revival

From Mr Jamie Stevenson

Sir, I was disturbed indeed to read your correspondent, Caroline Atkinson, reporting that "capital projects are (the) next likely targets for public spending cuts". As she rightly states, the "practice of cutting into public sector investment has surely been the greatest damage of all from sharp and massive cuts made in the past in capital investment programmes as an expedient response to financial constraints, notably at the time of the IMF intervention in 1976."

Both this Government and its predecessor have released a series of damaging, disproportionate and excessive scale of those cuts, and a wide-ranging consensus has since developed amongst ministers, officials and members of the construction industry that this should never be allowed to happen again and that there should be a stable programme of capital expenditure under construction by the public sector.

which itself is so dependent upon the continued provision of the necessary infrastructure and maintenance of existing capital assets.

The construction industry provides one-half of the fixed capital formation undertaken by the public sector, and it has suffered the greatest damage of all from sharp and massive cuts made in the past in capital investment programmes as an expedient response to financial constraints, notably at the time of the IMF intervention in 1976.

Both this Government and its predecessor have released a series of damaging, disproportionate and excessive scale of those cuts, and a wide-ranging consensus has since developed amongst ministers, officials and members of the construction industry that this should never be allowed to happen again and that there should be a stable programme of capital expenditure under construction by the public sector.

Yours faithfully,
JAMIE STEVENSON
Director of Economic Affairs,
National Federation of Building
Trades Employers,
82 New Cavendish Street,
London, W1M 8AO.

Buying British: our market seems easier to penetrate

From Mr E. H. Woolf
Sir, As a confederation whose members have international experience of marketing both in the United Kingdom and in Europe, we understand the frustration of Sir Michael Edwards with European chauvinism.

Imported goods are harder to sell in France and Germany compared with the United Kingdom. This is because our long trading history and propensity to import makes our markets easier to penetrate than those in France and Germany.

However, generally speaking, imported goods cannot compete successfully with a well-designed reliable and established British product. When the product is right, it is not necessary to use chauvinism as a selling point.

Yours faithfully,
E. IRA BROWN
Director,
British Importers Confederation,
69 Cannon Street,
London EC4N 5AB.

Waiting in hope by television

From Mr W. Pitt
Sir, A few weeks ago one of your correspondents wrote to say that he had been unable to receive his pension as he had received no statement from the authority.

I now find that I cannot receive my television set for the same reason; and my local Post Office tells me I must await that reminder. So far I have waited one month, and now opens my set illegally; but hopefully,

Yours faithfully,
PETER GRETTON,
29 Northam Road,
Oxford,
January 4.

Thanks to the Inland Revenue

From Mr F. M. Courtney
Sir, Methinks Her Majesty's Inspectors are being unfairly lambasted in your columns. On December 3 I wrote to the Inspector in Bath asking for my coding to be adjusted and he replied on December 20 saying that he had done so. I did not claim special circumstances but I would not like his help at the festive season to go unremarked.

Yours faithfully,
F. M. COURTEY
50 Coulston Road,
Chipping Sodbury,
Gloucestershire,
GL12 8PK

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Westland Aircraft emerges from a two year crisis

Westland is through the eye of the storm. Provided it has learned from the past mistakes and does not allow its financial controls to slip again, keeps in touch with the labour force, fights shy of fixed price contracts and manages to increase productivity, the future is assured.

What sort of future there is for a group capitalized at £46m and with retentions in the year just ended of under £10m in the increasingly cash-hungry helicopter business is another matter, especially with the indications of growing overcapacity in the world market.

As it is, provisions and losses on the Lynx helicopter and hovercraft contracts have made a welcome exit from the figures.

The near-disastrous Lynx contract with the MoD, which accounted for £40m of last year's £144m helicopter turnover, will have



Lord Aldington, chairman of Westland.

only a minuscule proportion of the massive Opec surpluses to drive the metal price substantially higher. Beyond that there are few who have any precise knowledge of what is going on.

It may be that United Kingdom resident involvement in the bullion market is still extremely limited, but the fact remains that since last October the United Kingdom public has at least had the right to trade in gold if it so wishes—and provided that it can afford to. More information cannot, of course, guarantee that all investors make better investment decisions. But it does nevertheless seem desirable that all participants and potential participants in a market should be as well informed as possible about the nature of the market in which they may be dealing.

Figures on the weight of gold transacted in the London market are apparently supplied to the Bank of England daily, but, it would seem, on the basis that confidentiality is respected. That might seem rather odd in the sense that the London bullion market only operates courtesy of the authorities.

It may be that there are good reasons for the authorities not to release the figures. It could be argued that they are only gross figures and make no allowance for what can be substantial inter-house transactions; that they might highlight highly significant deals on any particular day to the possible detriment of a particular house or the London market in general; or that London figures alone would not be particularly useful in what is an international market.

If such arguments weigh heavily with the Bank, then it should at least consider publishing some figures in retrospect to give a better idea of the size and development of the London market. Nor would some detailed attention to the bullion market in the next Bank Quarterly Bulletin come amiss.

Hogg Robinson

Speculative support

Poor interim figures from Hogg Robinson provide a fair summary of insurance brokers' current woes and beg the question as to where sector share prices might be heading but for the timely influence of would-be American predators.

Profits are down 19 per cent at £2.73m mainly as a result of a substantial drop in overseas and reinsurance earnings. Although Hogg's overseas exposure is relatively small—around a third of the total—currencies moves have lopped as much as £350,000 off the results. At the same time Hogg is being squeezed by slow payers in the reinsurance market as underwriters increasingly hold on to commissions to take advantage of high interest rates.

Those factors apart, Hogg reckons business is fairly strong given the softness of rates in most lines of insurance and the group is banking on some second half recovery. However, with its main underwriting agency, Janson Green, at the front end of the Lloyd's market's computer leasing fiasco a much reduced underwriting contribution seems likely for the full-year and profits may not exceed £8m against last year's £9.2m.

But the shares up 1p to 86p yesterday, where the likely p/e ratio would be under 8 and yield possibly over 9 per cent, are firmly underpinned by takeover speculation. Hogg Robinson as the largest Lloyd's firm, and as yet without a solid United States link, is seen by some as a prime potential target for a bid should Marsh & McLennan eventually get the green light from Lloyd's for a full takeover of C. T. Bowring.

If, however, such approval were to be forthcoming from the Lloyd's committee the whole British broking sector would be up for grabs and some of Hogg's bigger rivals would almost certainly provide more excitement.

Meanwhile, Lloyd's—whose chairman, Mr Peter Green is a Hogg Robinson director—is clearly hoping the Fisher Committee due to report in April will provide the solution to its dilemma on foreign ownership. Yesterday's announcement will give confidence to Marsh in its move for Bowring in that it indicates that the committee is making efforts to find a more satisfactory compromise.

Gold dealings Unravelling the mystery

One of the great mysteries of the gold market is the size of the turnover that has taken place over recent weeks. All that one does now with any confidence is that it takes

it a fixed price!

Despite the absence of the previous year's £15m customer prepayments which helped to improve the gearing, the balance-sheet is apparently showing no extra strain and interest charges fell sharply from £2m to only £148,000. In the current year, expectations are already being pitched as high as 20m pre-tax and there is the glamour of being rated as a defence stock to keep the shares on a recovery track.

Gold dealings

Unravelling the mystery

Another possible contender is Lord Flowers, the physicist who has been rector of Imperial College of Science and Technology since 1973. He is 55 and has a reputation for

radical action when occasion demands.

Sir Arnold Hall, chairman and managing director of the Hawker Siddeley Group, is another leading engineer coming up to 65 this year—in April.

If the new authority ran to a president, the suggestion going the rounds is that Prince Charles should be invited. He reaches 65 next October. That is roughly when the Government would be bringing in an honorary Fellow of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

His father was formerly president of the Council of Engineering Institutions, the body many of whose functions the new authority would take over.

Another possible contender is Lord Flowers, the physicist who has been rector of Imperial College of Science and Technology since 1973. He is 55 and has a reputation for

strong words considering that the DNB, which will be celebrating its centenary in 1985, when the unit expects to bring out its work, is regarded as the definitive biographical dictionary.

Dr Leslie Hammah, director of the unit, goes further and says: "Basically if someone became an MP or was a member of the local hospital management committee they got in. But being a businessman was not considered a gentleman's occupation and only gentlemen got in the DNB."

The unit's biographies will specifically concentrate on the business activities and achievements of the men who have run the leading 100 companies in the economy, as well as specialists in certain other areas. It will include personalities who

have retired by the end of this year.

Oxford University Press, which publishes the DNB and this autumn brings out the volume covering the 1960s, was more than interested in the new work yesterday. "It sounds like a very worthy enterprise," said a spokeswoman, who at the same time defended the DNB's record of covering businessmen this century.

British Shipbuilders is losing another of its senior executives.

A. Ross Belch, chief executive of Lower Clyde shipbuilders Scott Lithgow, has given notice that he plans to leave the BS subsidiary at the end of this year.

Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, British Shipbuilders' chairman, is himself retiring in March when his present contract expires and will not be around to see Belch's successor installed.

Belch has been a doughty fighter for his company and played a leading role in the campaign over the Labour Government's nationalization

plans for the industry. But he managed to make the transition from private to public sector

on reasonable ease and served on the BS board as a part-time member for a period.

There had been understandable changes since

nationalization and in all the

Economic notebook

Why the Community should tax oil

Mrs Thatcher is going to have trouble getting the reduction of £1,000m in our contribution to the EEC Budget which she is after. It will be even harder to make any agreement stick.

For the problem which Britain faces is not simply one for this year. Unless something can be done, the problem will get worse each succeeding year.

The common agricultural policy has limitless ability to consume money, something which will be reinforced when the Community is enlarged by the addition of Greece. Not merely will the Greeks produce goods which have to be bought up by the Community, but they will add their voting strength to the Italians and the French in pressing for a more liberal treatment of Mediterranean products.

For Britain, this could make a bad situation much worse. For the Community as a whole it poses problems no less severe. We are approaching a financial crisis in the Community: some time within the next two years it is likely to reach the limit of the funds provided for it by the existing Finance Regulation, which furnishes it with the proceeds of all tariffs on manufactured goods, all food levies and the equivalent of up to 1 per cent value added tax.

There is a way in which the Community could solve its own financial crisis, and the absurdity by which one of its poorest members is its largest contributor, and do something to lay the basis for stable growth in the 1980s. It is by means of a tax on oil imports.

Britain's North Sea oil has often been mentioned as part of the larger problem of our relations with the EEC, but always in an essentially negative way. There has been vague mention of the desirability of a common energy policy, but when one looks more closely at what our partners want it is a very different animal from the common agricultural policy.

The CAP subsidizes producers at the expense of consumers. In energy policy the suggestion is that consumers should be subsidized at the expense of producers.

Since Britain produces less food than it consumes but will be producing more energy than we need during the 1980s, we can hardly expect to benefit from that sort of policy.

Nor indeed are we expected to. What has been suggested is that we should make a concession on North Sea oil, charging users of it in Germany less than the market price as a sweetener to get their help on the budgetary question.

Prospects of a net balance of payments gain

Such a proposal is clearly nonsense. It would mean trading one injustice for another. It would mean that instead of open subsidies through the Community Budget we would be paying covert subsidies in the form of cheap oil. And in a world where the western economies seek set for a decade of slow growth and inflation because they find it difficult to assure adequate supplies of energy, keeping energy costs down is the exact opposite of what we should be doing.

There is a much more positive way of proceeding. If the Community were to impose a tax on all imports of oil, it could raise very substantial quantities of money. Last year the EEC imported about 3,500 million barrels of oil. An import duty of only \$1 a barrel were imposed on that scale of imports, the Community would have a revenue of £1,500m if all of it went into the Community coffers. This is 50 per cent more than our total net contribution this year.

British self-sufficiency in oil means that we would have a net balance of payments gain from such a tariff. For the effect

would be to put up the price of the oil which we sell to other consumers in the EEC by the amount of the levy on each barrel (assuming that we do not go down the American road of holding down prices of domestic fuel).

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Nor indeed are we expected to. What has been suggested is that we should make a concession on North Sea oil, charging users of it in Germany less than the market price as a sweetener to get their help on the budgetary question.

But should we be taxing energy imports at all? Is there not a risk that this will make our industry uncompetitive?

Not if the extra tax revenue which is raised is used wisely to improve the position of industry in other ways. Indeed, in the longer run, it is the best thing which could possibly happen to industry of Britain or of the rest of the Community.

The price rises decreed by the OPEC countries in 1979 will deal a body blow to the western economies during this year. But we have to come to terms with the fact that if western economies achieve anything like a reasonable rate of growth the real price of energy is going to rise.

This can happen either through the OPEC countries putting up their prices or through the western nations putting up energy taxes so that they keep the benefits for themselves. One of the greatest mistakes we have made since 1973 is to shield energy consumers from the true scale of the OPEC price rise.

Imposing an import tax on oil would help undo that mistake. It would also provide a substantial and buoyant source of revenue for the Community in a way which would help the country which is worst treated by the present budget system.

If the EEC is serious about coping with the problems of the 1980s, it should be starting plans for this now.

David Blake

Micro-chips: the need for a management-labour pact

Acknowledgment that industrial relations are crucial to the introduction of new technology emerges from the papers submitted by both employers and trade unionists to the National Economic Development Council yesterday.

Whatever the effect on total employment numbers may be, one thing is certain: many job specifications will have to change and keep on changing if microelectronic technology is to be applied successfully.

This in turn will demand from employers a fresh approach to managing people and from trade unions more flexibility about demarcation lines, along with less inter-union jealousy. If this were accomplished we should have achieved two revolutions—one in technological, the other in industrial relations.

The penalty of not tackling the industrial relations question properly is that the introduction of microprocessors will be delayed in whole sectors of British industry. This may lead them to become uncompetitive and ultimately to wither.

That the two sides' leaders now recognize both the significance of microprocessor tech-

nology and its implications is a long way from getting it accepted at industry, let alone company and plant, level.

The problems are multiplied by the fact that the new technology, with all its consequent changes, is being introduced during a period of national economic stagnation and high unemployment. Insecurity about present employment, let alone future job prospects, makes an unpromising launching pad for fundamental power restructuring.

It is significant that Japanese industry, which is in the forefront in exploiting new technology, gives a lifetime guarantee of employment to workers. Companies are compelled to diversify and expand output in order to honour this guarantee. It also fosters high standards of industrial training and education to make a workforce which is flexible and adaptable.

The Department of Employment study group, which recently reported on the manpower implications of micro-electronic technology and whose report forms the basis of the submission made by Mr Prior, the Secretary of State, to

Patricia Tisdall

President Carter's trade war

Frank Vogl examines the implications of US measures against the Soviet Union

that the Russians may well have tried to buy more than 25 million tonnes of grain in United States markets this year and that prices would have gone higher because of this.

An indication of what farmers think of the President's decision will come on January 11 when Democrats in the Senate and Iowa take part in a Democratic Party presidential candidate selection meeting.

Mr Carter's decision to use grain as a weapon against the USSR has implications stretching well beyond agriculture. The Government's big grain purchases will add to the domestic budget deficit at a time when the President is trying to keep the deficit as low as he can. The grain embargo could also deal a \$3,000m blow to America's foreign trade balance this year.

More important, the President's decision could produce complications right across the board of East-West trade. He has said that he will block sales of American high technology equipment to the USSR and he may lean hard on the Europeans and the Japanese to do the same.

The scale of East-West trade may also be reduced by curbs on American credit granted to the USSR and by White House requests to allied governments to curtail their own lending to the Soviet Union.

Only a few weeks ago President Carter ordered the freezing of all official Iranian assets in United States banks and still more recently he advocated international economic sanctions on Iran. This action, coupled with the new measures against the Soviet Union, strongly suggests a new and determined willingness by the American authorities to deploy economic weapons to the full in international political battles.

Businessmen involved in international commerce have before them the prospect of an era still greater uncertainty.

BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN & CO. PRIVATE BANKERS	
NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO	
LONDON PARIS ZURICH GRAND CAYMAN GUERNSEY	
STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1978	
ASSETS	
Cash on Hand and Due from Banks	\$146,003,402
US Government Securities Direct and Guaranteed	127,554,111
State, Municipal and Other Public Securities	86,260,261
Federal	

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

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required to complete a small team of 3 involved mainly in the preparation of lunches in a highly regarded law firm. Good references essential. Applicants should preferably have had some training having undertaken formal training leading to an appropriate qualification. Previous relevant experience is essential.

Salary £4,200 per annum; season ticket scheme; weekly holiday p.c.; non-contributory pension scheme; free medical insurance. Hours of work 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Telephone for application form to Miss J. Gregson, Personnel Officer, St. James' Law Exchange, London EC2R 1HP, 01-836 2363, extension 8683.

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Top wages excellent accommodation and beautiful surroundings available in West Germany.

Also other exciting jobs offering top wages in Italy, Greece, Portugal, Spain and Sweden. Apply to Mr. R. Kennington, Head Recruitment Ltd, London EC2R 8JL or ring 01-937 4165.

DUE TO THE DEATH OF THE BUTLER

The manager of Tavistock requires a experienced placement for Woburn Abbey. Salary negotiable. Accommodation available. Apply to Secretary Manager. Please apply to the Woburn, Bedfordshire, MK12 5TQ, Tel. Woburn 0232 6500.

Woburn Valley-Bar Restaurant urgently requires cook. Good training and restaurant experience essential. Apply to Mrs. Chris Hardinge-Eddar on 722 6427.

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Qualifications: N.C.E.A., 70% 5000. Application forms available from Mrs. Jenny St. W., 530 7751.

Miss Judith de Blance's book 'Au Pairs' is available from her restaurant, 189 New Bond Street, London W1. Order 50p.

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER

Young couple need cook/housekeeper to help with their young son. Experienced and reliable person should consider this very good living quarters and generous salary offered. Box 6047, The Times.

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Young couple need cook/housekeeper to help with their young son. Experienced and reliable person should consider this very good living quarters and generous salary offered. Box 6047, The Times.

REQUIRED

LONDON'S TOP BUTLER is on the move and is now available for top paying clients. Invaluable refs.—Box 6048 F, The Times.

LONDON FLATS

HAMILTON TERRACE, N.W.8. Luxurious four bedroom flat with superb views. 2 beds. Large terrace. Ref. 1000. Tel. 01-580 7570. Price £12,000. Box 6161.

MAYFAIR luxury furnished flat. 2 bedrooms. £11,000. Rentable. Ref. 1000. Tel. 01-580 7530. Price £12,000. Box 6162.

PIMLICO FLAT £12,000. 1st floor. 2 bedrooms. Luxurious and elegant 3 bedrooms. Short lease—01-580 7547.

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Seduced Edwardian mansion in 1 acre of mature grounds. Wide hall, cloakroom, open staircase, 3 light, spacious reception room, 3 bed, 3 bathrooms. Large modern kitchen, pantry etc. Good laundry, cellar, Gas C.H.

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210,000. Kitchen, 5 beds, 3 reception, 2 bath, 3 w.c.s, 2 conservatories, located in Harrow, 3 miles. London 12 miles. Enchanting situation situated in a quiet area overlooking the entire town. Part of a Queen Anne house. Part of a large open ground. Large 1 bed, 1 reception dining room, large kitchen, 2 bed, 2 conservatories, garage, 2 summer houses, 12 acres. You'll fall in love with it. Offers over £150,000. Tel. 01-895 8262. Reduced. Tel. 01-463 3600.

WILLOWBROOK, Harrow. Victorian house, 4 bed, original fireplaces, ceilings, large sash windows, large garden. Address of three referees, by 8th February 1980.

Appointments Vacant also on page 23

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Imperial College of Science and Technology
University of London

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

LECTURESHIP

IN NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OR COMPUTATIONAL MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Numerical Analysis or Computational Mathematics at the scale £3,553 to £6,345 inclusive, plus £270 London Weighting Allowance. The appointment will date from 1st October 1980.

The duties of the lecturer will include the teaching of numerical analysis and its applications to students of the mathematical department and to students of other departments in science. Particular emphasis is to be given to research, and his interests may lie either in one field of application or in several fields such as nonlinear partial differential equations, or in numerical methods.

Further particulars may be obtained from Dr. G. R. W. Hart, Reader, Department of Mathematics, Imperial College, London SW7 2BY, England. Applications should be sent to Mr. G. R. W. Hart, Department of Mathematics, Imperial College, London SW7 2BY, England. Applications should be sent to Mr. G. R. W. Hart, Department of Mathematics, Imperial College, London SW7 2BY, England.

Wadham College, Oxford

BOWRA RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications invited from persons under 40 for a one-year Bowra Research Fellowship starting from October, 1980. The Fellowship is open to men and women scholars on substantial leave only. Further particulars from Dealer.

University College, Cardiff

CRIMINOLOGY

M.Sc. or同等学位, or Diploma, for non-practising, with appropriate experience, or qualifications, legal or otherwise. Further information from Professor Howard Jones, Department of Criminology, University of Wales, Cardiff, CF1 3XL.

PUBLIC NOTICES

Notice is hereby given that for the year ending THREE GENERAL EDITIONS OF THE CANTERBURY CHRONICLE WILL BE PUBLISHED. LEATHERHEAD, SURREY will be held at the School on Sunday, January 26, 1980, at 1.30 p.m. and Monday the second day of June and the third day of December at Watford, Hertfordshire, Herts, at 1.30 p.m. on the first day of December at 1.30 p.m.

PROPERTY UNDER £10,000

REIGATE

Gayton Court

1ST FLOOR FLAT. 2 double bedrooms, lounge with balcony, kitchen/dining room, bathroom, full gas. C.H., fitted carpets. £29,500.

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NORTH NORFOLK CRAFT SHOP AND RESTAURANT

Up to date craft shop with all rear room trade with excellent furniture. Kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 2 w.c.s, 2 galleries, 2 floors for retail, ground, 1st and 2nd floor, and club meeting room, 2nd floor, with balcony, lounge, study, breakfast kitchen, 2 doors, 2 w.c.s, 2 galleries, 2 floors, walled garden. Offers. £20,000. Collingham, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

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£10,000

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For hire. All rear room trade with excellent furniture. Kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 2 w.c.s, 2 galleries, 2 floors for retail, ground, 1st and 2nd floor, and club meeting room, 2nd floor, with balcony, lounge, study, breakfast kitchen, 2 doors, 2 w.c.s, 2 galleries, 2 floors, walled garden. Offers. £20,000. Collingham, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

RESPONSIBLE well educated 21-year-old girl required to work evenings and weekends, including evenings with children, as secretary, personal assistant. Please apply: H. C. Friend, 100, Gloucester Road, London, S.W.1. Tel.: 01-836 2363.

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JOURNAL OF THE

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Business appointments

Boardroom changes announced by P and O

Mr P. G. Craslet and Mr G. C. Hoyer Miller have been appointed non-executive directors of P and O or the resignation of Sir John Saunders and Lord Cromer. Mr J. F. Denholm, a non-executive director, becomes a non-executive deputy chairman in addition to Sir Eric Drake.

Advances led declines better than five-to-one and the Dow Jones Industrial average rose eight points.

Stocks, which led prices higher on Tuesday, continued to advance. Bethlehem Steel rose 11 to 253 and Republic Steel 6 to 261. US steel has yet to trade.

Among computer issues, Honeywell gained 11 to 691, Digital Equipment 4 to 693 and IBM 2 to 674.

Gold falls \$63.50

GOLD fell sharply in today's trading, closing 50c down from yesterday's 567.00. Last week's high was 576.00.

NEW YORK, COMEX—Jan. 6, 567.00; Feb. 6, 569.50; March, 567.40; April, 566.50; May, 566.00; June, 566.00; Oct., 567.30; Dec., 564.00.

BOSTON, COMEX—Jan. 6, 567.00; Feb. 6, 569.50; March, 567.40; April, 566.50; May, 566.00; June, 566.00; Oct., 567.30; Dec., 564.00.

CHICAGO, COMEX—Jan. 6, 567.00; Feb. 6, 569.50; March, 567.40; April, 566.50; May, 566.00; June, 566.00; Oct., 567.30; Dec., 564.00.

SILVER fell substantially in sympathy with gold. Futures were 50c down, closing 25c lower at 565.00.

CHICAGO, COMEX—Jan. 6, 565.00; Feb. 6, 567.50; March, 567.40; April, 566.50; May, 566.00; June, 566.00; Oct., 567.30; Dec., 564.00.

COPPER was higher—Jan. 6, 100c; Feb. 6, 103.50; March, 103.50; April, 102.50; May, 102.50; June, 102.50; Oct., 102.50; Dec., 102.50.

COCA futures closed one day of trading 1.75c to 1.75c in traded contracts, ending 1.75c higher at 101.75c.

CHICAGO, COMEX—Jan. 6, 101.75c; Feb. 6, 103.50; March, 103.50; April, 102.50; May, 102.50; June, 102.50; Oct., 102.50; Dec., 102.50.

CRUDE oil futures dropped 1.50c to 1.50c in sympathy with crude oil prices.

CHICAGO, COMEX—Jan. 6, 101.50c; Feb. 6, 103.50; March, 103.50; April, 102.50; May, 102.50; June, 102.50; Oct., 102.50; Dec., 102.50.

COFFEE was firm—Jan. 6, 100c; Feb. 6, 103.50; March, 103.50; April, 102.50; May, 102.50; June, 102.50; Oct., 102.50; Dec., 102.50.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS and GRAINS still unchanged due to closure of the commodities market.

The Dow Jones industrial index was 26.75c up to 2,421. The futures index was 26.75c. The Dow Jones averaged—Indus-

Wall Street

New York, Jan. 8.—Stock prices began a powerful surge soon after midday that continued until the final bell.

New York, Jan. 9.—The stock market ended broadly higher this morning in heavy trading, aided by the strong gains scored late on Tuesday.

Advances led declines better than five-to-one and the Dow Jones Industrial average rose eight points.

Stocks, which led prices higher on Tuesday, continued to advance. Bethlehem Steel rose 11 to 253 and Republic Steel 6 to 261. US steel has yet to trade.

Among computer issues, Honeywell gained 11 to 691, Digital Equipment 4 to 693 and IBM 2 to 674.

Gold falls \$63.50

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NEW YORK, COMEX—Jan. 6, 567.00; Feb. 6, 569.50; March, 567.40; April, 566.50; May, 566.00; June, 566.00; Oct., 567.30; Dec., 564.00.

Commodities

COPPER was firm—Jan. 6, 100c; Feb. 6, 103.50; March, 103.50; April, 102.50; May, 102.50; June, 102.50; Oct., 102.50; Dec., 102.50.

COCA futures closed one day of trading 1.75c to 1.75c in traded contracts, ending 1.75c higher at 101.75c.

CHICAGO, COMEX—Jan. 6, 101.75c; Feb. 6, 103.50; March, 103.50; April, 102.50; May, 102.50; June, 102.50; Oct., 102.50; Dec., 102.50.

CRUDE oil futures dropped 1.50c to 1.50c in sympathy with crude oil prices.

CHICAGO, COMEX—Jan. 6, 101.50c; Feb. 6, 103.50; March, 103.50; April, 102.50; May, 102.50; June, 102.50; Oct., 102.50; Dec., 102.50.

COFFEE was firm—Jan. 6, 100c; Feb. 6, 103.50; March, 103.50; April, 102.50; May, 102.50; June, 102.50; Oct., 102.50; Dec., 102.50.

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Discount market

A large shortage of credit in the discount market yesterday was relieved by the Bank of England via purchases direct from the houses of the modern quartet of local authority bills.

In the market conditions were rather quiescent than of late. The houses' preference for selling paper in these conditions, rather than borrowing the money to run, was reflected in a general downward pressure on rates for secured funds.

From an opening around 151 per cent and moribund trading in the band of 150 per cent to 15 per cent, rates rallied to 155 per cent at the site of the afternoon, so that books were eventually ruled off within a band of 15 per cent to 13 per cent.

The principal adverse influence upon the market was the payment of interest on the new issue of Treasury 144 per cent 1988/91.

Mr D. J. Bowler, director of farm machinery sales and service, Massey-Ferguson (UK) Ltd, said: "The market has been very quiet and I expect it will remain so for some time." Mr R. Meinhardt-Rice became joint managing directors and Mr S. D. Sharp a non-executive director.

Mr John B. Bareup has joined the board of the Remanufactured Machinery Society.

Mr Bill Bush is now branch manager and vice-president of National Westminster Bank's Chicago branch. Since 1977 he has been account executive and vice-president of the bank's San Francisco marketing office.

Mr J. Mawdsley and Mr Charles Novotny have been made assistant managing directors by Tarmac Roadstone (Northern). Mr Eric Kendall has joined the board.

Mr A. R. Fleming, Mr J. P. Newman and Mr I. O. S. Saunders have become directors of Jardine Fleming, Hongkong.

Mr D. F. Martin-Jenkins has resigned as chairman of External Affairs Committee and as a director and has been succeeded by Mr W. M. Graham. Mr D. A. Lloyd and Mr J. V. Sampson have also resigned as directors. Mr R. A. Dabell, Mr A. J. Chamberlain and Mr R. H. S. Dilley have joined the board.

Mr D. C. Brown and Mr R. Jones, both members of the Alfred Booth parent board, become directors of Alfred Booth Properties. Mr A. M. M. Gosage, general manager of Alfred Booth Developments, Scotland, has been appointed as director. Mr E. D. Jackson, general manager, joins the board of Booth Trading.

Mr John Noden has been made a director of Brown Bovery Kent (Holdings). He remains a director of Brown Bovery Kent, of which he has been appointed chief executive director and director.

Mr J. A. Smith has been appointed managing director of Plast Saco Lowell.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Scattered gains

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, Dec 28. Dealings End, Jan 11. § Contango Day, Jan 14. Settlement Day, Jan 21

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

**LET THE GIN BE
HIGH & DRY!**

Really Dry Gin



1979/80		Open		Open		Open		Open		Open		Open		Open		Open		Open		
High	Low	Company	Price	Chg.	Vid.	P/E	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg.	Vid.	P/E	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg.	Vid.	P/E
BRITISH FUNDS																				
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																				
100 99.50	98.50	Fremantle Corp	100.00	-0.50	100.00	100.00	99.50	98.50	Crown House	98.00	-0.50	98.00	98.00	97.50	96.50	Gordon Gray	98.00	-0.50	98.00	98.00
97.50	96.50	Treas	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Leather Bros Co	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Leather Bros	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Dale Electric	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Rugby Content	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kings Ambrose	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00	Kingfisher	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50
97.50	96.50	Fund	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	96.50	95.50	Daley	97.50	-0.50	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.00</td					

Appointments Vacant

Degree Finals this year? Your guide to our Milk Round

Aberdeen (Robert Gordon's)	13th February	Leeds Polytechnic	18th February
Aberystwyth University	31st January	Leicester Polytechnic	23rd January
Aston University	31st January	Liverpool University	23rd January
Bangor University	29th January	Liverpool University	23rd January
Bath University	26th February	London University (Gordon Square)	12th March
Belfast Polytechnic	12th February	Loughborough University	24th January
Birmingham University	21st February	Manchester University	29th/30th January
Bradford University	11th February	Newcastle University	31st January
Brighton Polytechnic	12th February	Nottingham University	25th January
Bristol Polytechnic	4th February	North Staffs Polytechnic	5th February
Bristol University	31st January	Oxford Polytechnic	5th February
Cambridge University	22nd January	Plymouth Polytechnic	19th February
Cardiff University	3rd March	Portsmouth Polytechnic	18th February
City University (London)	15th February	Queen's University (Belfast)	30th January
Cork University	12th February	Reading University	31st January
Dorset Institute (Bournemouth)	13th February	Salford University	6th February
Dublin University	29th January	Sheffield Polytechnic	15th January
East Anglia University	22nd January	Sheffield University	4th February
Edinburgh University	28th January	Southampton University	29th February
Essex University	10th March	St Andrews University	30th January
Exeter University	13th February	Stirling University	12th February
Glasgow University	21st January	Surrey University	8th February
Hatfield Polytechnic	25th February	Sussex University	6th February
Heriot-Watt University	25th January	Swansea University	23rd January
Huddersfield Polytechnic	13th February	Ulster University	8th February
Imperial College (London)	13th February	Wales Polytechnic	14th February
Kent University	13th February	Warwick University	23rd January
Lancaster University	13th February		6th February
Leicester Polytechnic			

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Customer Service
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If you would like to meet us but can't make the day, or if we're not visiting your university/polytechnic this year, write to: Telecommunications Management Recruitment Centre, Ref. MR1, 151 Gower Street, LONDON WC1E 6BA, FREEPOST (no stamp needed).



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Mr. D. C. Payne, General Secretary
THE INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM
61 New Cavendish Street
London WIM 8AR
(Marked Personal)



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Please write direct to:

Joint Director General,
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62-64 Cavendish Road,
LONDON W6 9RS.

Further details and application forms from:

The Personal Officer,
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the business of the Federation
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The successful applicant will
be aged between 30 and 40
years with a good command
of English and a good general
Administrative ability is essential
and a knowledge of the
industry concerned would be an
asset.

Please reply giving full
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and company projects within the
company premises.

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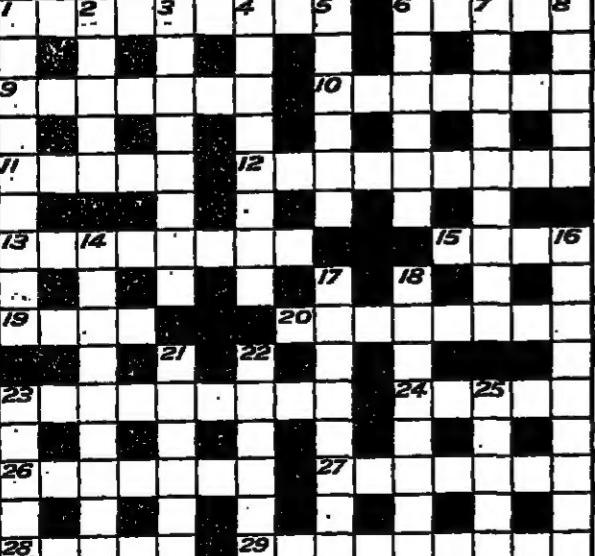
**Every way of a man is right
in his own country, but the world
condemns the heartless.**—Proverbs
21, 2.

BIRTHS
SAIL—On 25th December 1979, in
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia—a son
to Thomas and Sue (nee Dickson) and
David Ball.
DEATHS—On December 21st, in
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia—a daughter
of Kelvin and John.
FOOTBALL—On January 8, 1980,
in Carcass, to Margaret and
Margaret Victoria—a sister for
Angus, Jamie, Alexander and
Geddes.—On January 8, 1980, to
Helen, wife of Alexander James.
HANNAH—On January 8, 1980,
to Irene and Michael—a daughter
of Nina Margarita and older
brother of Michael and Daniel.
JEFFERYS—On January 8th, Eliza
Kavanagh—On December 1st, in
London—wife of Paddy and Gerry—a
daughter, Natalie Clare, sister for Sophie.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,118

1980 Cutty Sark/Times National Crossword Championship

Full particulars will appear with the qualifying puzzle tomorrow.



ACROSS

- 1 Good fellow with measure that provides material for life (9).
- 6 Sand helping resist underground movement (5).
- 9 Musical TTT (7).
- 10 Farcical mark, what it shows of one's pedigree (7).
- 11 Invest the same again in different quarters (5).
- 12 Terribly grim, a part of this confounded yarn? (5).
- 13 Shape of endocarp when split (4-4).
- 15 Equal, a heart, to provide—
absolute stricture (4).
- 19 Toy is doubly non-U, you see (2-2).
- 20 Illumination for actors (8).
- 22 Wood walk? (9).
- 23 Sort of lantern that can be black and white (5).
- 26 Suspicion of fashionable monarch accepting money (7).
- 27 Potential English sermon writer (7).
- 28 Complete some, say (3).
- 29 Fair-seeing resolution is its purpose (9).
- DOWN
- 1 Fleetling beauty of opera (9).
- 2 Like Gray's tower, I contended (5).
- 3 Measure of the power in the house (8).

BIRTHS

PARTF—On January 8, 1980 to
Jacqueline Rand and Colin
PENNICK—On January 9th, 1980,
to June and David—son, David
son of Richard Fredericks—a
brother to Glynis, Glyn and
Edward.

RAY—On January 9th, Linda
General Hospital to Maureen
and Derek—a son, Timothy

RAMSEY—On January 9th, to
John and Vivienne, a daughter

RICHARDS—On January 9th, to
Richard and Linda—two daughters
—a daughter, Fiona Lucy;

REID—Caroline City Maternity
Hospital to Louise, Lee and John

RODGERS—On January 10th, to
Adrian and Sandra, a daughter

SHAW—On January 10th, to
Stephen and Linda—two sons

SIMONE—On January 10th, to
Stephen and Linda—two sons

SIMPSON—On January 10th, to
Stephen and Linda—two sons

SPENCER—On January 10th, to
Stephen and Linda—two sons

STEVENS—On January 10th, to
Stephen and Linda—two sons

THOMAS—On January 10th, to
Stephen and Linda—two sons

WHITE—On January 10th, to
Stephen and Linda—two sons

WILSON—On January 10th, to
Stephen and Linda—two sons

WILLIAMS—On January 10th, to
Stephen and Linda—two sons